

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PROHIBITION ISSUE LOOMS AS OUTSTANDING PROBLEM IN 1924 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

West Baden and White House Conferences Reveal Acute Situation, Both Washington Observers and Governors Agree—Support Is Pledged to President

Coolidge Program Calling for Nation-Wide Mobilization of Forces to Combat Wet Propaganda and Lawless Elements Adopted by Chief Executives

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Prohibition is looked upon as the principal issue in the 1924 presidential race by a majority of the 36 governors who discussed dry law enforcement with President Coolidge Saturday and who adopted a dry platform of their own at a conference earlier in the week. They base this opinion, they admit, on developments at these conferences. They point to the fact that while other subjects were up for debate, either at West Baden or at the White House, the argument always reverted to prohibition and its enforcement.

Further to substantiate their declaration they point to their acceptance of the Coolidge program which they say, in itself, is indicative of the importance of the dry issue. This program includes "six points" offered at the White House parley by President Coolidge and "one point" advanced by Gov. J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota. They follow:

1. Co-ordination of all federal, state, county and municipal forces.
2. To call upon the press to support prohibition law enforcement, stress law observance, and treat the enforcement program commensurate with the gravity of lawlessness.
3. To call conventions of municipal, county and state enforcement officials at a convenient date, to discuss and adopt a program for the State, the Federal Government pledging every possible support to these conventions.
4. To call upon the prosecuting attorneys in the various districts of the State to confer on this problem, pledging support with every facility to aid in such discussions.
5. To adopt whatever means are practicable to cause lawless citizens and agents to respect the majesty and sanctity of the law, and to respect the various agencies enforcing it.
6. Co-operation by national authorities in all these activities.
7. Education of the school children as to the evils of liquor.

Take Back the Truth

The governors agree with Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, that the "Whisky Rebellion" must be suppressed. They further agree that to do this there is no time to lose. They have pledged their support to President Coolidge. They left Washington determined to take to the folks "back home" the truth of the situation. Immediate action, they point out, means bringing this lawless element to the forefront at the time when the Nation is to elect a President. Observers at the Capital join with the chief executives in the belief that prohibition will be the "big issue" in 1924. Leaders say it is right that it should be. "To use a political expression," they say, "it is time for a showdown."

This is the prevailing situation here following the governors' conference. More Rigid Regulation Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania started for home yesterday, declaring that prohibition enforcement needs more rigid federal regulation, and not merely the tactics of the policy of persuasion which, in his view, were outlined by the President at the Governors' Conference Saturday. Specifically, he said, that if the Government would write into liquor permits such

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HAITI'S NEW CABINET HELD PRO-AMERICAN

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The new Haitian Cabinet, inducted into office last week, is as follows:

M. Camille Léon, Foreign Affairs.
M. Auguste Magloire, Finance.
M. Luc Oheud, Interior and Public Works.

M. Luc Dominique, Justice.
M. Arthur Lescaudré, Instruction and Agriculture.

The two strong members of this Cabinet are considered to be M. Léon, an experienced leader in the former assembly and now Haiti's acting Minister to Cuba, and M. Magloire, whose brother, M. Félix Magloire, is the retiring Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Lescaudré is a young literateur and poet of ability; the others are comparatively unknown.

The new Cabinet is pro-American, and is generally considered an improvement on its predecessor. Gen. John H. Russell, American High Commissioner, is expected to return here Oct. 10.

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Bulgarians to Renew Relations With Turks

By Special Cable

Constantinople, Oct. 22.—NEGOTIATIONS for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Turkey will be begun shortly. Adam Bey recently was visited by General Markoff, who hopes to discuss a consular and commercial treaty.

COLLEGE PLANNED FOR HUMANE WORK

Dr. Stillman Urges Training School at Albany—Parley at New York Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A college for humane training, and improved laws for the protection of children and animals, are the chief objectives of the international humane conference, which opened here today, with an attendance of 500 representatives from 30 countries, and which will continue through the week.

In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the American Humane Association, outlined the need for a humane training college, which he hopes to have established at Albany for the instruction of humane workers from all parts of the world.

"In the United States alone 300 of our 900 humane societies are moribund for lack of trained leadership," declared Dr. Stillman. "Instruction in methods would improve our work throughout the world."

Slaughter House Conditions
The laws which humane workers will endeavor to have improved deal with slaughter-house conditions, abuses in trapping, cruelty in sports, humane education of children and protection of child health, schooling, labor and general conditions.

The present conference is taking up slaughterhouse reform through a \$10,000 award offered by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York. Announcement was made this afternoon that the allocation of the award would be deferred until several inventions can be tested.

The descriptions of these inventions and statements of conditions which make reform necessary were the main topics of discussion today and it was announced that out of 100,000,000 animals slaughtered yearly in the United States only 12,000,000 are first stunned, the others being herded together in plain sight of each other as they wait their turn for the knife.

Similarly the humane workers are making a practical attempt to end some abuses in trapping, through stimulating interest in the invention of a trap which will instantly make an end of the sufferings of any animal which it makes captive.

"We ought to include boxing in our list of cruel sports," said Dr. Stillman today. "Unfortunately we do not do this, but we shall take up the question of terminating cruelty in rabbit coursing, rodeos and bull fighting. In this country we are not troubled by the practice of bear baiting, which is considered an amusement in other lands, and we have practically ended organized dog fighting."

Twenty-three of the 48 states now

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BRITAIN MODIFIES CURRENCY PROJECT; CRITICISM GROWING

Economic Expert Says Proposed Remedy for Unemployment in Great Britain Is Useless

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The reception to the proposal for a change in the British Government's financial policy in the direction of currency inflation has been such that the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the original scheme is now considerably modified. Sir Eric Geddes is to deal with this matter in an address on behalf of the Federation of British Industries at Glasgow tomorrow. Meanwhile the volume of criticism continues to grow.

The Financial Times says: "The city was relieved to learn of the definite disavowal of the alleged Government plan to pursue a policy of gradual inflation of the currency with a view to stimulating trade, the rumored intention of which had done a good deal of mischief to British credit abroad."

A conservative economic expert, Harold Cox, in the Sunday Times, meanwhile, describes the proposed remedy for unemployment as a "quack" remedy. His argument is somewhat as follows: The inflation to be of use to the manufacturer must be continuous, since the moment prices cease to rise he ceases to have any advantage in disposing of goods made when the exchange was lower. The path once entered upon, therefore, is a downward one and there is no saying at what level it should cease.

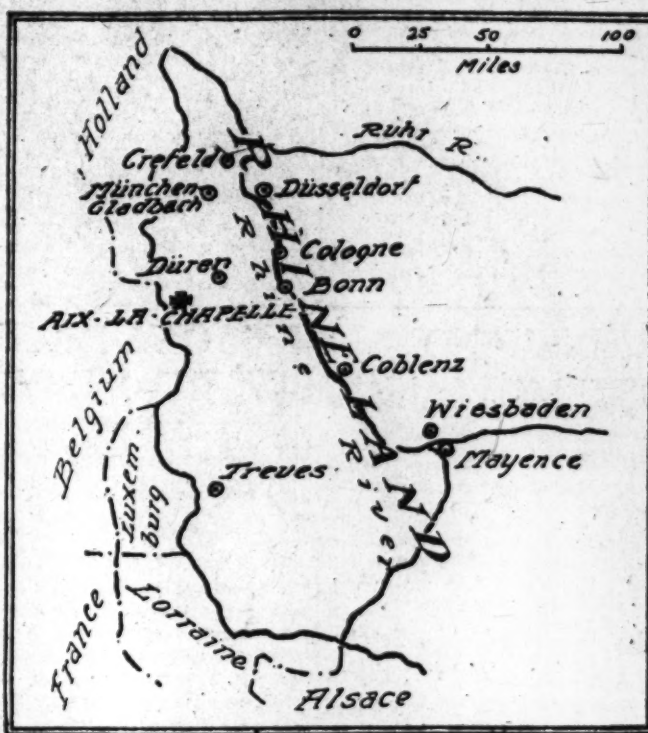
That the increase in prices it brings about may mean temporarily increasing profits to a particular group of manufacturers is not denied, but it does not follow that this means increased trade for the Nation as a whole. The home consumer is not going to enhance his purchases because prices are raised. On the other hand, it may be true that more foreign markets might be captured if British Labor were paid in a progressively depreciating currency, which deprived it of part of the value of the wages it receives. If this be the only object in view, however, it can be achieved without discouraging saving or tampering with currency by the much simpler expedient of an agreement between Capital and Labor to work at lower costs.

This is precisely the Monitor representative learns, where the difficulty comes in. British Labor at present regards anything of the kind with the most intense suspicion. The Daily Herald, its principal organ in the press, is now concentrating upon the inadequacy of the Government's proposals for provision of winter work. The Daily Chronicle, representing the National Liberals, takes a similar line and talks about the "fiasco of winter work schemes."

This is one of the questions to which Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, has to give an answer next Thursday at the Nationalist Unionists' Association meeting at Plymouth. He is also to deal with the political situation generally, including what has been happening in Germany. The Times forecasts that he will support an extension of existing imperial preferences, and will emphasize the need for a certain measure of protection against the dumping of foreign steel, but on this last-named matter no authoritative information is yet available.

RHINELAND SEPARATIST MOVEMENT STILL CONTINUES TO SPREAD IN OCCUPIED ZONE

Scene of Separatist Rising



Map Shows the Chief Cities in the Rhineland, Including Aix-la-Chapelle, Where a Republic Has Been Declared. Risings in Other Towns Are Reported to Have Failed

BREAK-UP OF GERMAN EMPIRE NOW VISUALIZED BY FRANCE

If Reich Crumbles, Rhine Republic Recognition Will Follow Shortly—Attitude of Great Britain Uncertain

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable
PARIS, Oct. 22.—The break-up of Germany has begun. Saxony dominated by the Communists, Socialists in grave opposition to the Reich, Bavarian militarists and monarchists in revolt against Berlin, the Ruhr Valley cut off by the French, and now a Rhineland Republic set up in the Belgian zone of occupation and quickly spreading to the whole of the French and British zones. The gravest question which arises after the proclamation of a separate republic is what will happen if the French favor this movement of independence and the British oppose it.

It is believed here that the British in the Cologne zone will not endeavor to check the progress of the new régime; first, because some of the British recognize this as the solution of a number of difficulties, and, second, because the British troops in Cologne are so few that they could not resist.

But what is almost inevitable is that the French Government will recognize the Republic at an early date if it is considered, while the British, who are opposed to any policy of the disruption of Germany, will not recognize the republic.

Awkward Situation Possible
As the French and British are side by side on the Rhine, an extremely awkward situation would arise. An unpleasant quarrel which would increase the separation of the two countries might result. While the proclamation of a republic was not unexpected in Paris, it is strenuously denied that the French Government had any hand in its preparation.

Recently France has been accused by its enemies and by its former allies of having deliberately written off reparations and is aiming merely at the destruction of Germany. This destruction would be brought about by civil strife and anarchy in the unoccupied regions, while the occupied regions would detach themselves from the Reich and seek French friendship. As France controls the Rhineland and Ruhr it is obvious that they could stay in these circumstances for an indefinite period and make special arrangements with the inhabitants while ignoring Berlin.

It should be said immediately that there is no truth in such assertions respecting deep-laid and machinelike French plans. The simple fact is that France has no plan and the Government is bitterly enough criticized here because it is at the mercy of circumstances.

Policy of a Harmless Germany

What is true is that if the prospect of reparations, which are badly needed, disappeared then France might be content with the second-best policy of a harmless Germany. But in spite of a few partisans, such as General Mangin, the idea of a Rhineland Republic has never made much progress in France. Vaguely it has been regarded as a possibility which is not entirely displeasing. But Dr. Dorten and Herr Smeets and other leaders have received no encouragement here. Dr. Dorten in expounding his views to The Christian Science Monitor representative a little while ago in Paris, complained that he could not obtain official promises. If he was sure that France would protect the separatists he would act, but without such a promise, the game was too risky.

That promise was never given. The French Government was afraid to commit itself. Though ready to accept any spontaneous movement of the inhabitants of the Rhineland, and

Dr. von Knilling Declares That His Country Cannot Remain With Germany

Government Seeks Meeting With Leaders to Discuss Situation—Other Risings Reported

COBLENZ, Oct. 22 (P).—The Separatist movement in the Rhineland is spreading. At Rüsselsheim, in Rhineland Prussia, the Separatists have taken possession of the public services without incident, and the same is reported from Mayen, in the district of Coblenz, and Berncastel, near Treves. The town of Duren, where Joseph Mathies, Separatist leader, has installed himself, adhered to the movement at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The movement also seems to be extending to certain villages around Hoescht, in the district of Wiesbaden.

MAYENCE, Oct. 22 (P).—Rhineland forces entered Mayence at 4:30 o'clock this morning, but met with resistance when they attempted to occupy the city hall. Two Separatists were wounded in an exchange of shots. The governments of the Reich and of Prussia are reported to have invited the leaders of the various Rhineland Separatist parties to meet their representatives in the Government building at Cologne at 11 o'clock this morning to discuss the immediate establishment of a Rhineland state within Germany.

Berlin, it is said here, believes that such a state must be proclaimed immediately in order to stop the spread of a Separatist movement.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Bavarian Premier, Dr. von Knilling, has declared that Bavaria will remain united with Germany, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch from Berlin this afternoon. Reuter's Berlin correspondent says telegrams from Berlin are subject to censorship.

Further Separatist efforts in the Rhineland are reported to have failed, says an exchange telegraph dispatch from Berlin.

There were big demonstrations in the streets of Crefeld, Hüdt, and Gladbach, but the authorities retained possession of all the public buildings. A Frankfurt message says the Separatists proclaimed the Rhineland republic at Gross-Gerau, which is a Separatist stronghold in the Hesse area. The authorities at Juelich, 16 miles north of Aix-la-Chapelle, successfully resisted the Separatists.

The putsch at Aix-la-Chapelle itself is considered to have been of doubtful success, adds the dispatch. Everything is quiet there today, but it is rumored the workers purpose declaring a general strike tomorrow.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Rhineland republic was proclaimed by 2000 Separatists in Aix-la-Chapelle on Saturday night according to information received here by the Foreign Office. The Separatists, it is said, have occupied all the public buildings in Aix-la-Chapelle and have hoisted the Rhineland flag.

The Government here professes not to attach much importance to this. The Separatist coup d'état is regarded as a purely local matter and reports from Cologne, Düsseldorf, Coblenz and other towns in the Rhineland say that everything is quiet there. How long the Rhineland will remain quiet after the first success of the Separatists, however, is not to be foreseen. At any rate, it is an unnatural condition that in one town the Prussian Government should be disregarded while in neighboring towns it is still being recognized.

In the meantime the Government, realizing that the unrest in the Ruhr district would only foster Separatist aims, has considered its refusal to pay for reparations coal deliveries. A plan discussed at a Cabinet meeting on Saturday which had been submitted by the Ruhr Valley mine owners, who suggested that they should pay for mining reparations coal themselves, while the Government reduced their taxes by that amount—which will burden the Government in the long run just as much as if it had paid for the deliveries itself.

The center of interest here, however, is Bavaria just at present. Following the Minister of Defense's recall of General von Lossow, the Bavarian Government declared the Bavarian Reichswehr section to be independent of the rest of the Reichswehr, and ap-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

World News in Brief

Washington—Argentina's wheat production this year is \$9,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and almost 100,000,000 bushels larger than the average production during the five years, 1909-13, official reports show.

Chicago—The United States Railroad Labor Board has made public a decision awarding increases of one to two cents an hour to clerks, station forces, dock warehouse and platform freight handlers and similar employees of 65 carriers.

Washington—A special conference to prepare for launching a national campaign in behalf of a new equal rights amendment to the Constitution has been called by Miss Alice Paul, vice-president of the National Woman's Party, to be held here Nov. 17 and 18. During the conference a delegation of 200 women representing all sections of the country will call at the White House and lay the proposed amendment before President Coolidge.

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario Conservatives with every riding in the Province being represented, will meet in convention here on November 20, when the party will discuss matters of policy. Joseph E. Thompson, M. P. for northeast Toronto, speaker-designate of the new Legislature, is president of the Ontario Association.

Washington—India's cotton acreage this year is 419,000 acres larger than a year ago, an official cablegram from Calcutta to the Department of Agriculture shows. The forecast reports 17,821,000 acres, compared with 17,412,000 a year ago.

Californian Now Heads American Legion



Photograph by Keystone View Company

John P. Quinn

New National Commander Is Graduate of University of California; Was Commissioned Captain of Field Artillery at Presidio and Went Overseas in Command of Battery F., 348th

PROHIBITION ISSUE LOOMS AS OUTSTANDING PROBLEM IN 1924 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

from-clad provisions as had prevented tax-dodging in the Internal Revenue Law of 1921 the illegal sources of liquor supply would be brought very nearly under control.

Governor Pinchot's plan is to put more teeth in the law and dry up the illicit supply of liquor at its source rather than in the saloons and bars of various localities. Though admitting that individual states must take their part in enforcement, he declares it is the federal authority alone which can regulate breweries and curb smuggling. He proposes that liquor permits should contain conditions providing for their revocation when there is violation of the law, and he also asks for complete supervision of the manufacture and distribution of liquor.

"The main sources of the present flood of illegal drink are breweries, alcohol-producing plants, liquor in bond and smuggling," Governor Pinchot said. "Smuggling can be dealt

with only by the national Government, it is a problem by itself."

Governor Pinchot did not go into more specific detail regarding improved enforcement methods, but added that "he would be glad to assist in drafting" such a rigid liquor permit as he proposed.

Governors who were in Washington Saturday declared that the dominance of the prohibition issue at the West Baden (Ind.) Governors' Conference and again at the conference in Washington on Saturday, had tended to make prohibition an outstanding, if not the paramount issue, for the presidential campaign of 1924. No other local news matter has a more prominent place at present than law enforcement, they asserted. They felt that Governor Pinchot's receptive attitude to a possible Republican presidential nomination could not but have the effect of making other candidates of his party likewise eager to support the dry forces.

OTHER TOWNS IN RHINELAND JOIN SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed General von Lossow as its commander-in-chief. This is a direct violation of the Republican constitution, which unites the army under one head—the Minister of Defense in Berlin—and brings about the restoration of pre-revolutionary conditions when each federal state had its own army. General von Lossow, commander-in-chief of the Reichswehr, in consequence of this step has forbidden the Bavarian Reichswehr soldiers to break their oath of loyalty to the Reichswehr. But the Government once more seems to be willing to meet Bavaria halfway. A cabinet meeting was held here last night at which it was decided that the whole matter should be brought before the Federal Council on Tuesday, when it is hoped some kind of a compromise will be reached.

Belgium Strictly Neutral

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Oct. 22.—The Belgian Government is maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality and reserve on the question of the proclamation of the Rhineland Republic. The Belgian troops have not interfered as far as the separatist movements have

EVENTS TONIGHT

Salvation Army: Dinner, opening of "Home Service" campaign for \$10,000, Hotel Bellevue, 8:30.

Opening lecture in series on "Human Aspects of the Economic Problem," by Dr. Harry F. Ward, Union Theological Seminary, 8:30, 100 N. 1st St., 1st floor.

Church of Christ, 8:30, 100 N. 1st St., 1st floor.

Arlington Public Evening School: Opening of term, Junior High School, Academy Street, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. U.: Opening of class in English for beginners, 8:30, Boylston Street, 7:30.

Harvard University: Address to freshmen by Dean L. S. Sturges, 7:30, Harvard Common, 7:30; address by Prof. J. H. Williams, "Determining the Balance of International Payments," 8:30, Harvard Common, 8:30.

New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: Public service, King's Chapel, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Supper, auspices Business Women's League, lecture by Rabbi Harry Levi, "Can Jew and Christian Meet?" 8:15, 100 N. 1st St., 1st floor.

Boston University: Lecture in course on real estate problems, "Selling, Renting, Managing and Financing Apartments," 8:15, 555 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Limpet," 8:15.

Hollis—"Thank You," 8:15.

Keith's—"Vaudeville," 8:15.

Majestic—"Caroline," 8:15.

St. James—"Society," 8:15.

Tramont—"Kiki," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Photoplays

Funway—"If Winter Comes," 1:30, 4:30, 7:30.

Scollay Square Olympia—"Pioneer Trails," 10, 2.

Orpheum—"Strangers of the Night," 9:20, 12:20, 3:20, 8:20, 9:20.

Capitol—"Circus Days," 2, 4.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Final public hearing before special committee, Room 434, State House, 10.

Wellesley School of Politics: Opening sessions, 10:15, 11, 12, 2, and 8, Room 24, Founders' Hall.

Old South Association in Boston: Public lecture, "John Dickinson and the imperfect National Union," by Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University, Old South Meeting House, 4:30.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon, motion pictures of western states scenery, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Boston University: All-day drill by R. O. T. unit, Fenway.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—6. Indian songs and stories for children, by Chief Red Bear, from the Crow Reservation in Montana.

WOL (Medford Hills)—5. News and sport features, 8:15, comedy sketches, 8:30, police reports, 8:45, local news, "Just Boy."

WJZ (Springfield)—6. Dinner concert, 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, concert, 9, bedtime story for grown-ups.

WHAZ (Troy)—9 Community singing; tenor solo; addresses.

WOY (Schenectady)—7:45, Program by choral club; address, "Coal Mining"; reading, selections on violin and piano.

WEAF (New York)—7:40, Eugene Lockhart, composer and entertainer, 7:55, soprano solo, 8:10, reading, 8:40, piano and baritone solo, 9, talk, "The Function of a Trust," 9:25, talk by Sophie Irene Cook.

WJZ (New York)—4, "Woodfolk Story," 8:15, story for older children, 7:30, talk on dogs, 7:45, tenor recital, 8, literary talk, 8:30, organ recital, 9:10, talk on "The Game Refuge Bill," 9:25, concert.

WOR (Newark)—15, Piano and tenor solo, 8, "Current Motion Pictures," 8:30, "Radio Cartooning," 9, concert by string orchestra, 10, concert.

WRC (Washington)—5, Children's hour, 8, "Wig Wags from Washington," 8:10, evening concert.

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COLLEGE PLANNED FOR HUMANE WORK

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have humane education laws. The present conference will act to widen these laws and secure their adoption by all states. The entire program of "child saving" will be given on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the first three days of the conference also being devoted to problems connected with humane work for animals.

In its international aspects the conference will seek to arouse interest in the world conference to take place in London next year, probably in June. It will consider the requests from foreign countries which come daily to the American Humane Association, as indicative of the movement in those countries, and it will discuss the foreign literature which the American Humane Association is printing and sending throughout the world.

The conference marks the passage of the "Magna Charta" for the animal world, secured largely through the efforts of Richard Martin of Galway, Ireland, and enacted by the British Parliament in 1822. The law introduced a new ideal for man's observance for the protection of animals, and was at once the recognition of the rights of animals and the duty of man to protect them.

"Humanity Martin," as Mr. Martin is called, is the subject of addresses at a centenary celebration this evening at which the speakers will be Capt. E. G. Fairholme, chief secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of London, Eng.; Henry J. Martin, lawyer, of Toronto, Ont., and a descendant of "Humanity Martin"; Dr. Stillman, and Rev. Charles Scanlon, who has charge of humane educational work of the Presbyterian Church (North).

HUGE COAL PROFITS REVEALED BY BOARD

Wholesalers Charged With Taking More Than 200 Per Cent Over Pre-War Margins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (P).—Every one interested in the coal industry, particularly the consumer, discussed today charges that the United States Coal Commission that wholesalers during recent years have been taking profits at a rate of more than 200 per cent over their pre-war margins, and that retailers, despite increasing costs, have been taking less.

The commission's study of coal distribution resulted in its recommendation to President Coolidge and Congress that the Federal Government be empowered to regulate fuel distribution in times of shortage, but that the retail handling of coal be left chiefly for local treatment.

"The commission's study indicates that there are altogether too many wholesalers," the report said, "but that notwithstanding this fact, the wholesale trade has made large profits in most of the 10-year period from 1913 to 1922 inclusive, and excessive profits in the panic years 1917 and 1920. The year 1922 generally showed more moderate and even small earnings on account of the curtailment of the tonnage by strike.

The commission's study also indicates that in times of shortage the pyramiding of the wholesale margins through the excessive activity of wholesalers results in the enhancement of prices without furnishing the public an equivalent in distribution service.

Taking 1913 as a base, the commission found that the average wholesaler, who distributed coal without physically handling the shipments, made a profit of 2.8 cents per ton handled, and made an annual return on total capital invested in his business of 19 per cent. In 1920 the 333 wholesalers in the United States whose books the commission examined, took a profit of 15 cents per ton, and made 55.3 per cent on the capital invested in the business. The year 1920, however, was the "banner year" in the business, the report said, adding that the figures were smaller in other years.

The chief addition to coal prices, the commission found, resulted from the handling about of coal shipments during shortages from one wholesaler to another, with two, three and sometimes four wholesale profits being taken en route. Its inquiry resulted in the tracing out of a large number of such operations, particularly involving anthracite shipped to New England during the winter of 1922-23, after the coal strike.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. H. Vervoort, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Marion Vervoort, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Jost, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Tracy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clara Dejeu, Centralia, Ill.; J. H. Corning, Washington, D. C.; John W. Koerner, East Patchogue, N. Y.

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HARVARD OVERSEERS NAME COMMITTEES

A new Committee on Alumni Relationships is announced by the Harvard University board of overseers with other committees. Members of the new committee, which will have general supervision over all matters affecting relations between alumni and the university, are: President, A. Lawrence Lowell; Edward T. Sanford, Justice of the United States Supreme Court and president of the Alumni Association; Charles T. Groves of Cincinnati, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Among the men of national prominence appointed on other committees are: Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of the university; Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; Bishop Charles H. Brent, Theodore Roosevelt, Owen Wister, John Hays Hammond, J. P. Morgan, Edwin P. Gray, Dwight F. Davis and Eliot Wadsworth.

MEETINGS OF KLAN IN BOSTON PROMISED

It has been announced by F. Eugene Farnsworth, king klaner of the Ku Klux Klan, that meetings of the organization will take place in Boston tonight and tomorrow night according to schedule. Mayor James M. Curley has declared that the license of any hall that allows a meeting of the Klan in his jurisdiction will be revoked, and that a church society allowing the use of its building for such a purpose will be taxed upon a strictly commercial basis.

The American Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in New York, has sent a circular letter deploring the Mayor's stand and urging the protection of the civil rights "of the enemies of civil liberty as of its friends." This organization, while denouncing the Klan, holds that no good can come from trying to prevent its lawful assemblages. In this respect the view of the New England Civil Liberties Union, whose chairman, John S. Codman, recently took up the point with Mayor Curley, is upheld.

GOV. COX PLEDGES DRY CO-OPERATION

Co-operation with Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, in the task of achieving more effective enforcement of prohibition was pledged today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, on his return to his desk from the conference of governors and the meeting with the President.

"Anybody who attended the conference," the Governor declared, "could not fail to be impressed by the earnestness and sincerity of the President. The two Democratic governors spoke and commented on it at the time. It is well to show a disposition to co-operate rather than to criticize at this time."

The Governor expressed the opinion that enforcement is improving in Massachusetts.

MRS. PINCHOT TO ADDRESS CLUB

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania and herself active in Republican politics, is to address the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the opening meeting of the political department, Mrs. Frederick F. Bagley, chairman, next Thursday at 11 a. m. at the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer of Boston, noted worker for suffrage, also is to speak and a quartet is to sing.

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Frederick Roy Martin Pays Generous Tribute to Newspaper That Can Go Into the Home

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 20 (Special).—Frederick Roy Martin, general manager of the Associated Press, the leading news-gathering organization of the world, in an address this week to members of the University Press Club of the University of Michigan, praised The Christian Science Monitor as a newspaper that could be placed in the hands of children without parents first looking through it to see if it contained anything not fit to be read. Mr. Martin added:

"At a conference of newspaper workers at the University of Missouri last June, a letter was read from a woman to an editor, just such a letter as all editors often receive, saying: 'I would like to take at least one newspaper with the assurance that I could let my children read it without first looking it over to see if it contains some story they should not read.'"

"This well-intentioned indictment is very common. Now there is a paper in Boston, The Christian Science Monitor, that is just that kind of paper. Its editors are endeavoring to make it a national newspaper. It has 8000 or 10,000 circulation in Europe, and I believe about 80,000 in the United States. It is distinctly a high-class paper, which such good mothers can give to their children."

BREAK-UP OF GERMAN EMPIRE NOW VISUALIZED BY FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

many, since the battleground would be the Rhineland itself. They have grown tired of being the advance guard in these national quarrels. Therefore, although for the present, the policy of the French Government will be non-intervention, there is no doubt that some satisfaction is felt. If Germany falls to pieces, the recognition of a new republic may come quickly.

Shelving of Belgian Reparations Plan by Commission Expected

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The documents outlining Belgium's attitude toward the reparations problem, commonly referred to as "the Belgian plan," are regarded in well-informed circles as having been shelved by the Reparations Commission, to which they were submitted. The commission followed its usual order of procedure in referring the documents to financial experts, but it is remarked that they had already been in the hands of the various delegations for weeks and had undergone ample study.

The British, though finding some excellent suggestions in the documents, are unable to approve them, it is said, since they involve practical recognition of the legality of the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr, and the members of the commission long ago came to the conclusion that there was nothing to be gained in taking up suggestions or plans only calculated to prolong the divergences in the views of its members.

It is regarded as improbable that the Germans will find a basis of discussion in the documents, because their acceptance would imply admission by Berlin that the Allies were justified in occupying the Ruhr.

MASONIC JOINT CELEBRATION

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A joint observance of Washington's Masonic birthday and National Education Week will constitute the feature for the month of November in New York State's A. F. & A. M. circles, special attention to be given to the support of American free schools. The official announcement has just been made by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court, Grand Master of Masons in New York State.

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INADEQUATE DRY ENFORCEMENT OPINION VOICED BEFORE COUNCIL

Congregationalists Discuss Prohibition, Ku Klux Klan, Child Labor, the Negro, and Other Problems

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22 (Special).—"I believe Governor Pinchot is altogether right in saying that no adequate attempt has been made by officers of the Federal Government to enforce the prohibition laws," said the Rev. F. E. Johnson, research director of the Federal Council of Churches, today at a social service institute of the National Congregational Council.

"The law suffers in too many cases by not being in the hands of its friends," he continued. "The liquor evil is perpetuated not by degenerates and criminals, but by judges and lawyers in our higher courts, whose sense of legal propriety is not violated by the flow of rum at their meetings. The main problem is not one of enforcement but of fundamental social education. There are places wet as swamps, but they cannot be dried at once."

This expression came at the close of a series of short addresses on the Ku Klux Klan, Negro immigration to the north, child labor, civil liberty in the coal fields, international peace, and other timely problems, answering the question, "Has the church a program for these situations?" Mr. Johnson said: "There is no panacea where pronouncements are without avail. For one thing, the church should emphatically repudiate war. There can be no education for peace until it ceases to bless war at its own altar."

The Rev. Hubert C. Herring of Wichita, Kan., speaking on measures against the Ku Klux Klan told of the atmosphere destructive effects wrought by the Klan in towns under its observation and the selfish motive back of it. Because of the uncertainty due to its secrecy and worthy motives of many persons enlisted by its cunning appeals, he said the problem is difficult in some communities. He offered four suggestions:

1. No blanket condemnation; 2. consequent opportunity to redefine race creations in the interest of positive good; 3. opportunity to reaffirm Christian unity and friendship between Roman Catholic and Protestant; 4. opportunity to proclaim a Christian stance for a new world order rooted in charity and love.

Negro Situation in North

The Rev. Ernest G. Guthrie of Boston spoke on facing the Negro situation in the north. He set forth the difficulties, industrial, political, and social, arising from the rapid influx of southern Negroes to northern cities this year, involving a new element of stress in the housing situation, and reaching the explosive point in the matter of social contacts. The problem must be met, he said, with due regard to practical difficulties arising from such situations as the sudden overflow of the Negro population into a white district and the utter inadequacy of the schools to accommodate all the children of both races.

"There can be no easy and comfortable solution for a serious situation," he said. "One must face the problem as a moderate churchman, be a compound of Christ and the world. We cannot, for example, forthwith admit all Negro applicants to white schools when this means the debarring of most of those children who are as our first and immediate trust. There is no final solution that contemplates one race being debarrred from privileges enjoyed by another. We shall have to meet each other face to face without explicit or implicit patronage one race for the other."

"The existing tendency to hardness in northern sympathy toward the Negro should be neutralized by refreshing the story of the Negro's dramatic rise out of bondage, and by conferences devoted to patient efforts at adjustment. We should with larger vision strike at the pagan blindness of the Ku Klux Klan, and should condemn such publicists as Lothrop Stoddard with revivals of Henry Adams, calculated to encourage race antagonism. It is a slow growth toward race concord and happiness. The way to follow is Jesus' way, the way of faith, vision, and service."

The question of the wording of the "no more war" resolution proposed by the Massachusetts conference as a basis for peace education in public schools was due to come up for discussion and a vote some time this afternoon.

Farmers' Problems Taken Up

Agricultural issues were taken up last night by Prof. Walter Burr of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in an address on "The Plight of the American Farmer and Its Challenge to the Church." He said:

"The plight of the farmer is due to the fact that in the great American game of 'passing the buck' he is the last man in the line. A percentage of farm votes can be got by a loan of money, by the favorite tariff subterfuge and the like. The farmer does not need more credit facilities. He needs

of nation and under whatever form of government, I have found people with perfectly overwhelming passion, eager to be assured that war is a thing of the past. Conferences promise much. A world-court seems urgently necessary. An international association of nations for the common peace and good will is justly favored. But there are two things in particular that I wish to stress as imperative. If this much-needed good will is to become universal, one is the complete co-operation of America in world affairs. The second point concerns the part sustained by the church. When it comes to an organization that is world-wide in scope, the church stands alone. The issue we are to meet is essentially and vitally a religious and moral issue. No League of Nations, no power of treaty can fully satisfy and alleviate the stress of this emergency. Something more than legality is required to combat the 'way of materialism as we find it today.'

J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia, director of reconstruction work for the Society of Friends, spoke on "The European Deadlock and the United States." He said:

"It is common knowledge that the reparations agreement was signed at the point of bayonet. France is virtually independent of the international trade situation, and can, therefore, afford to knock other nations off their feet. And France is afraid to let Germany have a chance to become prosperous. The sending of her troops into the Ruhr was unnecessary, unwise and unpardonable. The result is the present chaos in Germany, the outcome of which no one can guess."

I have just been there, and I know the mass of the people are willing to pay, and will pay as much as they can. They are willing to follow Mr. Hughes' proposal of a council of economic experts of all nations, and abide by its decision. We all know the war ideals have not been fulfilled."

"What can we do? Four things. First, clear our hearts of hate. We must think with brains instead of with feelings. The way to conquer an enemy is to help him. Second, we must get behind the Government in a great constructive foreign policy. We must rouse Washington to support it. Third, we must join the League of Nations. Finally, we must exert all available means to effect realization of the ideals for which the League stands."

In a pungent speech, underlain with a vein of seriousness, John H. Fiske of New York offered the suggestion that the debts which the Allies owe to the United States be used as a trust fund for the education and training of the children of the world.

Merger Plan Advanced

The plan to unite the Congregational and Presbyterian churches was advanced another step Saturday, when the council adopted a report from the Commission on Comity, Federation and Unity, expressing approval of the steps already taken and recommending that the plan of union contained in the Cleveland (O.) overture be approved as a basis for further negotiations. As the next step, this commission will confer with a commission which is expected to be named by the general assembly of the Presbyterians. An approach of wider union was made when a resolution offered by the Rev. Frank M. Sanders of New York was adopted, approving a plan for uniting a large number of Protestant churches into a co-operative group to act as a unit for specific purposes. The Congregationalists, it was explained, are the first to give official sanction to this proposal, and the action taken after a canvass of sentiment showing 84 per cent of the members in favor of it.

MR. WHEELER WARNS SENATOR G. H. MOSES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—In his address before the National Council of Congregational Churches on Saturday, Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, took occasion to reply to the reported statement of Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire that the Volstead Act was a "jackass statute." "If he keeps on talking a few days more," said Mr. Wheeler, "that long-earred epithet will be applied to him."

Mr. Wheeler said that the prohibition act does not interfere with buttermilk. "It does not," he said, "develop alcohol, only lactic acid, unless punishment is put into the hands of the buttermilk politicians. If the Volstead Act is to be amended, it must be amended by its friends, not by its enemies."

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NATION DECLARED GROWING IN UNITY

Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt Forecasts World Peace Through International Mindedness

International peace, brought about through international mindedness to which modern transportation, the American system of education, the printed word and the radio are strong contributors, and in which the educated woman is a powerful factor, was the theme of an interview and two addresses given today by Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of the American Association of University Women and also president of Mills College, Cal., who is now an honored guest in Boston.

Dr. Reinhardt came to the city as a delegate to the inauguration of Dr. Ada L. Comstock as president of Radcliffe College last Saturday. At noon today she was honored guest at a luncheon given by the Boston League of Women Voters at the Copley Plaza Hotel. Later today she was given a reception by the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women at the home of Mrs. S. Burt Wolbach on Beacon Street. World peace is a dominant thought with Dr. Reinhardt, notable in great measure in all her work.

"Some people are so narrow-minded they make me think of those ancient peoples whose thought of the horizon was a snake with its tail in its mouth," said Dr. Reinhardt to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But three things are now making for national-mindedness among us. One is transportation. On our roads on the western coast we saw last summer automobiles from Maine, from Texas, from almost every state in the Union. I could tell you of boys who had worked their way over the continent in little old cars. They were seeing the country. They had seen the Sierras, they had seen the Rockies, they had seen our plains and our deserts with their own eyes."

"It was only about 75 years ago that Marcus Whitman who went into the northwest territory as a missionary to the Indians for the Congregational Church, brought back his own wagon wheel to the capitol at Washington to prove that a wagon could penetrate to those regions. Thus we are beginning to have geographical information and knowledge because of modern transportation."

Another important thing is our much maligned system of education. In one day at Radcliffe College I met 12 young people from California. Their thoughts have been expanded by education. Through our educational institutions and the freedom with which our young people go to one or the other of them we are giving our young people an optimism and progressive sense of great value to the world as a whole, as well as to themselves."

"The third thing is a menace as well as a help. It is the accessibility of the printed word. Through it we can read the individual with truth. By the side of the printed word we should place the radio. I, in Seattle, last summer, through the radio, had word of the passing of our President, before the people of San Francisco had it, yet he was in San Francisco at the time."

"This Nation with its growing unity, both geographical and mental, is coming to a condition in which international mindedness is possible. 'I am much interested in having women work informally in the home and with children to achieve this thing,' Dr. Reinhardt added. "If

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"I am much interested in having women work informally in the home and with children to achieve this thing," Dr. Reinhardt added. "If

women can have intelligence, training and experience, this possibility will become a fact in the next generation. This is one reason I am so interested in the education of women."

Speaking later at a luncheon given by the Boston League of Women Voters on "International Peace a Rational Basis," Dr. Reinhardt said that as the people of the United States develop they more and more use the "American idea," which she defined as democratic Christianity, or faith in the progression of the individual, prevalence of the moral element and the co-operation possible in democratic government. This finally becomes in governmental parlance, federation, she said.

Concluding her address to the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women, Dr. Reinhardt said:

The educational value of the university woman and her institution, as well as the branch of which she is a member, must be felt, not only locally, but nationally, and then internationally. An effort to secure international understanding and justice must begin with the liberally minded, trained individual co-operating patiently to this difficult but imperative end.

ART

Dutch Illumination at
Boston Public Library

The art of illumination and miniature passed with the advent of printing and the advent of painting, but the manuscript remains to fascinate with its brilliance and purity of color, exquisiteness of detail, naïveté of conception, and quiet splendor of the ensemble.

At the Public Library, Boston, Mass., there is now on exhibition a Dutch manuscript on vellum, written by Frater Theodoric in 1466, on St. Augustine's "De Civitate Dei." Done nearly a century before the famous Grimani Breviary, it is closer to the period when illumination was at its height, functioning in a subsidiary fashion to enhance and illustrate the text. Later, of course, during the Renaissance it was to emancipate itself and become a distinct pictorial art. This Dutch manuscript is closer to the days of Jean Pucelle, and in it the details of decoration in the border, initials, and illustrations are woven into a harmonious whole.

The coloring of rich red violet, blue and green has been well preserved, and the radiant burnished gold, used plentifully, lends luminosity and accent. The border with a background of a delicate tendril motive is covered with a conventional pattern of interwoven leaves, dragons, peacocks, monkeys, satyrs and grotesques. The illustrative pictures are naïve and too dimensional with the stiff figures in long blue robes. The first letters are intricately decorated with similar figures. The distribution of coloring and design is even, and works out a smooth pattern with the impressive Gothic lettering. All these complicated arrangements are meticulously wrought out and skillfully colored and burnished.

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TWILIGHT TALES

Babies at the Zoo

RECENTLY I determined to pay a visit to the two baby lions at the London Zoological Gardens. Arrived at the Lion House, I found the keeper stroking and petting through the bars of the cage, a magnificent East African lion, the father of the cubs. He is tame and like to have his back and mane scratched; he is also much annoyed that at present he is not allowed near his family. I asked the keeper at once whether the lion cubs were on view, and was met with a shake of the head: "You can see the puma cubs, though."

"Delighted, but I do want to see the lions." "You must just take your chance," he said. "So we went behind the scenes to the sleeping cages; and, just as we were approaching the Puma's cage, the keeper touched my arm. 'There you are; there are the lion cubs!' I looked up through some high wooden bars and there, on a raised dais, some little way back was the lion family. Two tawny yellow babies, rather bigger than large cats, with round, innocent, yellow eyes and round furry ears, were playing about Mother Lion, occasionally peeping out at the great world, represented at the moment by the keeper and myself. Mother Lion nudged them with her muzzle, rolled them over, and saw that they did not stray too far from her. She is a splendid mother, and her babies do great credit to her and to her keeper. They are just 10 weeks old."

Next I paid a visit to the Pumas. Here again are two cubs, six weeks old. Their mother hails from the Argentine, and is intensely proud of her two little ones, who are like large kittens with smoky spots on their yellow heads and backs. Mrs. Puma was busy washing them and playing with them, meekly allowing herself to be tugged at with their sharp teeth, and pouring out the while a sound like an airplane some hundreds of feet up in the sky. I thought she was growling, but her keeper assured me it was a purr of pure delight. Puma cubs open their eyes, when nine days old, and behave in every way like ordinary kittens."

I thought my nursery visits were over by now, but, as I passed through the insect house, there I saw—of all things—a mother scorpion with a numerous family, three or four of whom she was carrying on her back.

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE Public School Art Society, offshoot of the World's Columbian Exposition, is celebrating its thirtieth birthday by showing a new model collection of paintings and prints of pictures suitable for school decorations in the Fine Arts Building. In the three decades, the society has hung over 2300 paintings and reproductions in color well framed on the walls of schoolhouses, and has installed 21 industrial art cabinets, one of which relates to the printing arts.

Recalling its birthday this autumn, its charter members speak of the inspiration of the Fine Arts Building of the World's Fair and the sudden realization that children spent about one-third of their waking days in barren rooms. A group of mothers from the Chicago Woman's Club organized the Public School Art Society, inviting congenial associates from other women's clubs, giving the society a city-wide interest. Naturally the discarded pictures from homes had drifted into schoolrooms, and by degrees the least of these made place for chosen pictures. Several model schools were hung from kindergarten to eighth grade with selected works bought from a bequest or a fund. Sculpture was placed in halls and niches that children entering might feel the interest of a St. George, King Arthur, Lincoln, Washington, or Joan of Arc in fine plaster copies. More than one school evolved a plan of its own. For example, the upper room hung only original paintings, the next lower reproductions of Venetian art, the next of Dutch, the next Italian, another American, and so the child in his advancement lives in different atmospheres of art, for all these schools and their teachers have great enthusiasms.

Popular Subjects

Visitors to the model collection are amazed at the popular character of the subjects. The paintings, "Leafy Screen," by Lucie Hartman; "Beech Woods," by Edgar Cameron; "Tos Town," by Victor Higgins; "Gathering Grapes," by Marie Blanke; "Over the Hill," by Irma Kohn; "Michigan Avenue, Early Morning," by James R. Perry; "Sketch Class," by Pauline Palmer; "Wild Roses," by Karl A. Buehr; and "The North Sea," by William Clusmann, have hung at the Art Institute.

Mrs. Theodore Ticken, president of the Public School Art Society said that the children themselves were the final jury of selection. A picture which did not interest them was wasted. Having seen many good pictures and visited the Art Institute often, their choice usually met, the

approval of committees, and in guiding taste the intention was to meet children half way. Fashions change in pictures as in other things. It is a long way from Burne Jones and Corot to these cheerful moderns. Fortunately there are many attractive lithographs in color illustrating landscape and towns, with figures and fanciful conceptions of the playworld of children among flowers, birds and in the forest. Their imaginative qualities open the gates to fairyland, in which the city child pent in apartment houses in cañon streets finds an Open Sesame to innocent adventure in natural surroundings.

Some of the Many Undertakings

Last year, with an income of \$5684.12 from different groups of members, the sum of \$4461.70 was spent in the work. Seventy pictures were distributed among 22 schools and six industrial art cases, given where they were needed. The Edward B. Butler, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald and Charles S. Peterson prizes, purchasing paintings at the Chicago Artists' Exhibition, and the Fine Arts Building prize, annually give valuable canvases, to be hung under the auspices of the society in public schools. These yearly acquisitions have lifted the quality of the general collection, valued at over \$50,000. In the spring gifts of an "Arizona Landscape," by Jessie Benton Evans; "Over the Hill," by Irma Kohn, and a water color, by Rascovitch, were added to the originals. The Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art, the Municipal Art League and the Arche Club loan their valuable galleries.

The industrial art cabinets filled by traveled members of the Public School Art Society began their career in the Lucy Flower Technical High School for girls. Exquisite examples of needlework in useful articles from Sweden, Norway, Italy, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Bohemia, and out of the way corners of the world, are exhibited as models to foreign-born girls. The fact that their homelands sent the arts of the handicrafts to the United States leads to a higher regard for parents, and a desire to introduce embroideries and artistic decoration into the dressmaking and handwork of today.

The many activities of the Public School Art Society not only do much in making art galleries to beautify public schools, but in providing interesting lectures with slides, offering gallery tours at the Art Institute, and carrying the illumination of art and beauty to community centers in the foreign districts. Its work has a romantic side—today it is enough for another story. Today it is a strong factor for civic beauty.

"New Schools"—Perhaps the Biggest Thing Growing Up in Mexico



Top—Working the Terreno—Big Garden Patch—of the "Leon Tolstoy," the Newest of the "New Schools" in Mexico. The School Building Is a Former Army Barracks Lower—Mexican Mothers' Club, in the "Belasco Dominguez," Another of the "New Schools"

Mexico, D. F.

Special Correspondence

THE "new school" is perhaps the biggest thing, the most vital force, the most truly revolutionary movement now growing up in Mexico. For it strikes at a thing that is more basic than peonage, than land monopoly, than conflict between capital and labor. It strikes at the defects of human personality—the one thing that could make the other evils possible.

The idea of this "new school" first flowered in the spontaneity of one man's thought but it was quickly taken up by the powers that be and is now being developed under a special division of the Federal Department of Education. At present just six of these new centers are operating. But Señora Eulalia Guzman, the young educator who is mothering them, does not see in them just six more centers of instruction. She sees in them an experiment that is going to transform primary education throughout Mexico. And "ojala," as her countrymen say, that her vision may prove true.

The curriculum of the "new school" is based squarely on the needs of man, and first of all these needs come food and shelter.

Each of the new institutions, therefore, centers round its terreno—its big patch of land—on which the children are not only going to learn to make a living, but on which some hundreds of them are already making a living as they learn. In the pioneer school, which has been operating some two years one little fellow just entering his teens has supported not only himself, but his grandmother from the vegetables and flowers raised on the five little plots that fell to his allotment.

Sited in Outskirts

The need for the terreno dictates that the schools must be situated on the outskirts of the city, but this in any case would be Miss Guzman's ideal. Intimate as to the open spaces, the unobstructed sweep of sky, the bird song, the miracle of tree and cornfield. If these things are a source of joy to childhood the world over, how much more so are they to the Mexican child, in whom the attraction for the soil is perhaps the deepest instinct of his human nature.

Stretching toward the outskirts of the city are some of its worst slums, the haunts of ignorance and shiftlessness, of illness, dirt and vice. It is in these slums that the "new schools" are preferably located, it is from the children of these haunts they draw. Mexico is not only trying to turn her swords into plowshares but her barracks into schoolhouses and one of those immense long gray buildings that was but lately sheltering soldiers is now sheltering the "Leon Tolstoy," the newest of the "new schools."

A visit to the Leon Tolstoy reveals the spirit of the new centers even better than a visit to one more nearly complete. A tangle of railroad tracks and railroad shops adds to the hideousness of the neighborhood in which it is unfolding—indeed the other long gray building of the barracks is used for railway storage. Later, however, Miss Guzman hopes to get possession of it as a dormitory for the hundreds of homeless or practically homeless children with which such a neighborhood abounds. Meanwhile all hands are busy rushing things into shape for the thousand day pupils on which the Leon Tolstoy is counting.

Mexican Community Centers

All hands include not only the teachers and children, it includes also the parents of the latter and the workmen of the carpshops and the other industries of the neighborhood. For like scores of other primary schools throughout the Republic, the "new schools" are to serve as centers for the campaign to "de-literate" the workers and the peasants, that huge mass of the population whom even a man like Diaz allowed to grow to adulthood without even the knowledge of how to read and write. Already at 4:30, when the carshops close for the day, the men gather in the half-finished classrooms and bend their eager neglected minds to the mastery of the alphabet and the mysteries that turn it into words. Then, early Sunday morning and the mornings of the numerous Mexican fiestas, they take them to the terreno, to volunteer their bit at clearing it of brush and rubbish or to take their turn at mak-



ing the adobe with which it must be walled and with which the bath houses and the tool sheds for the children and the shelters for their hens and rabbits, goats and pigs must be constructed.

For the care of domestic animals is one of the points of the new education which Miss Guzman most emphasizes. All her six schools are stocked with silk worms which are not only an endless source of interest and observation to the children, but are expected to prove a source of revenue as well. In addition to gardening and animal husbandry, there are to be courses in pottery, basketry, zarape-weaving, and many other of the "little industries" which the Government is encouraging and reviving throughout the Republic.

Cleanliness

Making a living is, of course, only an end to living a life, and chief among the factors of a worthwhile life, comes health. Health, in its turn, is closely linked with cleanliness and to the inculcation of cleanliness the Leon Tolstoy is bending its best efforts. Soap-making is always one of the first of the "little industries" to be introduced and the art of making soap disappear follows quickly on it. Not only does every child bathe on the premises every day, but one of the first conveniences each school acquires is a washing machine and there, on the premises also, the children wash their clothes. Food is raised primarily for home consumption and its proper preparation, its proper combination and balance is one of the most basic courses of instruction. Indeed food and man's assemblage for it is made the basis of the cultural studies of geography and history.

In the sewing room of the Leon Tolstoy are sewing machines, for the use, not only of the girls, but of their mothers as well. All the "new schools" have their mothers' clubs, sometimes six or eight of them. Home life among the Mexican poor must undergo tremendous changes before it can become the fitting cradle of the citizens Mexico hopes to rear and the "new schools" hope to be the means by which these changes come about.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

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every child can muster. For this the program is so flexible that on entering a classroom a visitor is as likely as not to discover that almost every child is doing something different. In the Leon Tolstoy the very desks and benches are arranged irregularly to break up any suggestion of the hard and fast routine of the traditional school. The teacher is counselor, stimulator, guide, rather than director and every bit of responsibility that can wisely be shifted to the child himself is to be shifted there.

But each child's individuality is developing in the midst of a thousand other individualities and in adjusting his rights, his activities and his moods to theirs he learns all the morality the race has mastered yet. The "Escuela Granja," the oldest of the six "new schools" within the Federal District, is situated in the poorest and most vicious neighborhood of them all. Many of its children could not name their parents. It shelters little waifs of 3 and 4 who found their way there clinging to the dirty rags of older brothers. Few of its pupils have yet reached their teens and most of them are still in the first and second and third years of the primary course. And yet within the primitive adobe walls that shut in its buildings and its terreno there has developed a life which one half believes could continue even if the rest of Mexico City should disappear.

Responsibility

Each of the older children is responsible for the cultivation of his plot of ground and for the providing of his own food and clothing from the proceeds thereof. But they are all pathetically versed in the vicissitudes of human fortune. They have, therefore, various flourishing forms of mutual aid. If a child needs shoes, he seeks the bank where all deposit their surplus centavos. The loan, of course, must be scrupulously repaid, but the very handsome 10-year-old banquero in blue overalls is quite capable of looking out for that. To be present at a meeting of the self-government board of the school is to wonder why the world doesn't turn all its affairs over to its children—and what our congressmen and senators could have done with the dignity and intelligence which they too must have had at the age of these boys and girls.

None of the traditional subjects are neglected in the new school, but they all revolve around the terreno, and the arts and crafts and industries. Arithmetic is taught in relation to production and the marketing of the things produced. Civics the children practice in their organizations and music, drama and the dance are the breath of life of the numerous fiestas which brighten the Mexican year. English begins even earlier than in the ordinary schools. It is indeed quite safe to predict that the poor child from a "new school" will enter on his secondary studies with a wider, deeper culture than many of the upper-class children now studying in the private institutions of the capital.

But the new school is not designed just for the poor child—Miss Guzman sees in it a force for transforming education—and thus life, throughout all classes of the nation.

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Will Ontario Gain
by Cut in Budget?Specific Needs Require Extra
Expense

IT WILL be an outstanding achievement if the Ontario Government succeeds in its announced intention not only to cut \$500,000 from the provincial budget for education, but, at the same time, to effect a material increase in the efficiency of the schools. Educators who are experienced in administrative matters will regard this task which Ontario has set for itself as one almost impossible of fulfillment. They will wish the Government well, but be inclined to await results before offering their congratulations.

There is a belief in informed quarters that the reorganization which is to be in the interests of both economy and efficiency will involve chiefly the secondary and upper elementary schools. Premier Ferguson has repeatedly declared that education should be given a new direction and wider viewpoint. It is said that he finds the high schools open to criticism because their curricula are designed almost exclusively for those pupils who are going to the universities or are planning to enter one of the professions. That being the case, it is not unlikely that a new emphasis is to be put on trade and technical training, with particular reference to those children who must go to work in office or factory as soon as the law will let them. There is likewise the probability that there will be established, in rural regions, a course of study adapted primarily to the boy who wants to stay on the farm and prosper, but who cannot proceed as far as the Ontario Agricultural College. The idea certainly is an excellent one and worthy of every consideration, but it will cause general surprise if its adoption has the effect of saving any of the taxpayers' money. It is the experience of all other commonwealths that the more education catered to the specific needs of the various groups, the more expensive it becomes.

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All the World Goes to Summer School
the Great Discovery of a Decade

London, England

Special Correspondence

THE great educational discovery of the last decade is not, I think, as many would assert, the "Dalton plan," valuable as is the advance made possible by that system, but the summer school. It is difficult to believe now that a time was when summer schools were not. Nothing shows what a change has come over the conception of education and the "education" of a teacher more than the rapid growth of these schools.

In days not so very far removed any person once recognized as a teacher had little more to learn, in his own opinion at any rate, except from his own experience. There are some of that persuasion, no doubt now, but their numbers lessen every day. The summer school is teaching us all better. "All," I say, for all the world seems to be going to school in the summer holidays. The summer school has become almost a fashion. Happily it is much more than that. It is a tribute to learning such as has not been paid since the great era of the Renaissance. It is indeed the surest sign that a new renaissance is at hand, is indeed already among us.

The revolution prophesied with dark forebodings by so many, is already here, and behold it is bringing good and not evil at all! Few people notice it because it is everywhere in the land. One little sign as one consciously marks the diurnal revolution of the planet on which we live. It requires an effort of detachment to realize its presence.

A New Attitude to Life

There is to be seen a wholly new attitude to life and learning, and with that attitude a wholly new realization of our responsibilities to one another. Check by jowl on the benches of the summer school sit members of Parliament and working miners, peers and plowmen, old men and adolescents. The thing has moved in upon us with its whole household during the night. It has not been organized, it has grown. As the Prime Minister stated, when himself speaking at a summer school, it is the free spontaneous creation of the race. Whitehall had nothing to do with it, was even a little bit suspicious of it. It is therefore peculiarly English, or, to put it more accurately, it is a natural development of the independent spirit of the Anglo-Saxon. The same "genius" which created the public school is at work again on adult education. We as a people dislike compulsion and loathe centralization and have a healthy abhorrence of officials. Indeed it is part of the movement against the menace of bureaucracy.

But it is in its effect on the teachers that its value is most seen. While all sorts and conditions of men and women are flocking to the summer schools, the chief students are the teachers themselves. They have learnt that if they are to be "real" teachers they must be humble learners also. I

Arguing from the thesis that the public school is the logical place for an educative process which will give the mass of the people of the United States that understanding and appreciation of the neighboring nations necessary to make real Pan-Americanism a fact, Prof. Paul T. Smith of Purdue University, writing in the magazine Education, suggests the desirability of expanding present courses in United States history into courses in American history.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"The Song of the Nightingale," New Stravinsky Work, Performed

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21
Special Correspondence

THE feature of the Philadelphia Orchestra's week-end program under Stokowski was the first American performance of Stravinsky's "Song of the Nightingale." All possible care was taken to launch the new work under the most persuasive and beguiling auspices. Lawrence Gilman gave five pages of perceptive and well-wrought exposition to the music in the program book, and Dr. Stokowski on the present occasion delivered a preparatory address with 10 illustrative excerpts performed by the orchestra before he played the work as a whole. When the synthesis came, it took 20 minutes, and after about six of these minutes, the constant reiteration of mannered dissonances bred weariness on the part of the audience, so that the reception of the work may fairly be described as lukewarm.

Here is a deal of machinery set in motion, to give verisimilitude to the favorite nursery tale of the Chinese Emperor who thought a mechanical bird might do as well as a live one, and who discovered and rued his error. At the start an atmosphere of fluttering expectancy for the Emperor's stately entrance is vividly conveyed in the pentatonic charivari of strings, muted trumpet, celesta, piano, harp and distracted wood-wind. To unsophisticated ears the most grateful portions of the music are those placid and lucid interludes—sometimes after harsh, strident sequences and acrid dissonances—when the nightingale or her friend the fisherman uplifts a voice of soulful purity in song, and at these moments one cannot avoid the feeling that Stravinsky has borrowed a little more than a leaf from the volume of Wagner in Siegfried's "Waldweben."

Difficulties of the Score

The modern orchestral virtuoso will take to the score with avidity, for whatever the instrument he plays he will find it sooner or later divertingly engaged. In a way that makes the pranks of Tili Eulenspiegel seem as decorously conventional as a temple march in a Gluck opera. For example, when "Quiet for the Emperor!" is heretically demanded before the triumphal entrance, it is accomplished by the full blare of a trombone falling away in rapid diminuendo to a sound between a sleeping-car snore and the bray of a donkey. Then a Chinese march is wanted, and it is made by the first violins lurching and chirping against the tam-tam and the brasses. The Chinese studies of Rihm seem to us to convey more of the authentic atmosphere of Cathay.

Lonely, wistful little cadenzas of the flute (angered with consummate adroitness by Kincaid) were of course the bird outpouring its heart in ecstasy ere the gross mechanical rival came to supplant it. High violins and trumpets were the suitable announcement of the visit of the Japanese Emperor to his royal neighbor, and it should be noted that Stravinsky is ruthless in looking to the trumpet for a violinistic flexibility. What Stokowski styled the "square, stiff" song of the mechanical bird was dextrously presented with the oboe in nasal and raucous parody of the flute, and the plasticity of the violins to simulate the internal ticking of the wheels. With so much ingenious contrivance, Stravinsky has incurred the danger which the mechanical nightingale itself has symbolized—that an elaborate and complicated apparatus, cleverly manipulated, may supersede the natural "unpremeditated art" of pure song and rapturous inspiration.

Dr. Stokowski followed this music with Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" ballet suite, which seemed to clear the air after the somewhat turgid effluence of what went before. He explained that he coupled the two illustrious masters because both illustrated the Russian delight in the irreverent and the fanciful play. But certainly the comparisons were worlds apart in their idiom, as is seen if one puts the "Danse Chinoise" of the ballet suite beside the Chinese March of the symphonic poem. The two men are not thinking the same tonal terms, and Tchaikovsky would undoubtedly have asked, as an old painter might ask of a new one, whether the upstart meant to pour contempt on the learning and the acquired technique of all schools before him.

Willy Burmeister Plays

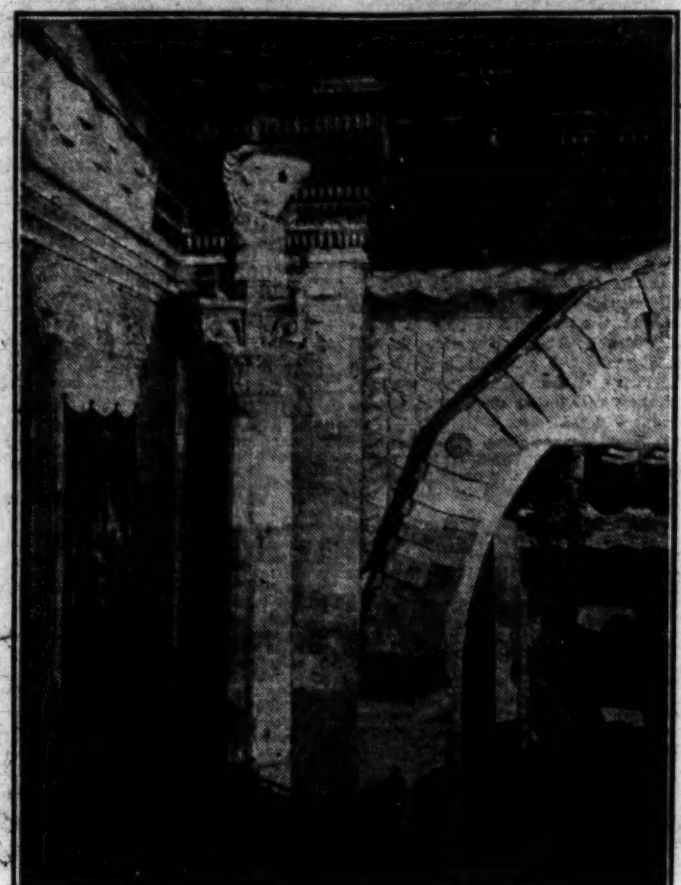
It means much in these days of scintillating brilliancy which is likely to dim the luster of more serious and substantial art to have an exponent of the tender grace of a bygone day come before the public, in the person of Willy Burmeister with his singing violin. There are younger and more facile exponents, but nearly every one of his juniors would do well to give reverent heed to the obvious virtues of Burmeister's art. He began his Philadelphia program (the earnest and capable Frank Rupp at the piano) with Beethoven's E flat major sonata, and reached the pith of his message and the hearts of his listeners with the limpid and deliberate setting-forth of the Adagio.

The sonata was illuminative of the gifts and graces of the player. His style was compact of precision and elegance, avoiding the rigidity of the martinet or the slyly license of the dilettante. He drew his bow across the strings half-way between the fingerboard and the bridge at an exact right angle and for a whole note used it all the way to the end. On the other hand, when he wanted a spicato effect with the central two inches of the bouncing bow, his control was as com-

plete as the self-command of the nimblest Spanish ballerina. His right hand as well as the wrist was remarkably plastic, without undulatory flabbiness. Sometimes these primal and fundamental things that are held to be the sound precept of conscientious teachers are scorned by learners of today who would scale at a bound the heights of Parnassus, and the melo-dious and dignified art of Burmeister usefully recalled the things a solid, substantial player should not merely know but do.

The Beethoven sonata, by virtue of its clear, pure beauty of form and its rich and meaningful content shone by contrast with Paganini's D major concerto. In the legato passages Paganini asks us to believe that he too can be profound and intellectually majestic, but he fails to convince. It is too evident that his quiet "spells" are breathless spaces ere he resumes his astonishing convulsions that keep the violin as busy as it can possibly be. There is a place for the tumblings and vaultings of the circus, but when one has gone to the very gate of heaven with the loftiest moods of Beethoven it is an anti-climax to be asked to climb to the peak of the "Big Top" with a trapeze performer. Mr. Burmeister evidently felt it duty bound to supply something exhibitional to those who ask for that kind of music, and a salvo of applause was his reward—but Paganini faded soon, and Beethoven remained. At the end of the program was a welcome and most agreeable group comprising Bach's familiar air from the Suite in D, J. S. Field's "Waltz," the popular Beethoven minuet, a waltz of Hummel, Weber's "Rural Dance" and Paganini's "Witches' Dance."

F. L. W.



Grauman's Metropolitan Theater, Los Angeles
William Lee Woollett, Architect. Detail of Proscenium Arch Showing Ornamental Column With Figure, All of Reinforced Concrete

Architecture

Reinforced Concrete

Special Correspondence

THAT the creative architect finds in reinforced concrete a new building material to conjure with is the judgment of William Lee Woollett. When a new material for building arrives on the arena of human endeavor, according to Mr. Woollett, there is not a general abdication of the fundamentals on which all sound architecture of the past has been grounded. But the true solution of the problem is found only after a period of analysis and research—after many a misapplication of the "eternal laws"—resulting in an acceptable adaptation of the new material to the building use for which it is intended.

"Good architecture," Mr. Woollett says, "is not developed from blindly copying the ancients, but from the nice balancing of the form, texture and color of the building materials to their structural or static values. The structural aesthetic value of the column and lintel, the structural aesthetic value of the arch (round and pointed) represent a series of conclusions as to structure with which civilized man has toyed for more than a thousand years."

"But all at once a new building material is discovered—reinforced concrete—which spans spaces that make the spaces between the Greek temple columns look very small. It arches itself over rivers, rears itself high into eerie towers, and dams torrents with bulks equaling the pyramids. Its ancient prototype is unknown. But like the granite and sandstones of the Nile, in time this new material will be shaped, formed and colored to meet all the aesthetic requirements of today and tomorrow, in which it plays so important a part. Hence, we shall have a new development of the building art, when this material is so shaped and adjusted and the building of which it is constructed is completely in rhythm with itself. Then, if, additionally a new philosophy, a different basis of thought, is ripening at the world, we shall find these other new elements also asserting themselves in the buildings constructed of the new material."

Some of these ideas Mr. Woollett has worked out in the designs and construction of buildings that have recently arisen under his supervision in Los Angeles, notably Grauman's Metropolitan Theater. Here he has helped break down the barrier that has grown up in the last century be-

tween the industrial and fine arts, assisting in their reunion in service as they were used in the days of the master-builders.

Mr. Woollett has not been without his critics, as every artist is harshly judged who dares to depart from the conservative standards of his day. Yet those who can recognize the value of something radically new thrill with enthusiasm at the boldness with which this Pacific coast architect has struck out, cutting away from stereotyped forms, into unblazed trails.

His achievement is three fold. In an art form long bound by tradition and limitations, he has introduced an innovation—has done something genuinely American in the industrial arts and interpreted the urge of the age in terms understandable to the multitude.

And this achievement of Mr. Woollett consists of the naive manner in which he has made use of reinforced concrete in the interior of the Metropolitan Theater. All of the decorations are of this material, poured into the original structure and then finished with color. This instead of using stucco, terra cotta or wood panels, as has usually been done in the past. The method is decidedly economical and the effect is striking.

In the opening of "The Quest of the Absolute," Balzac says: "It happens that human life in all its aspects, wide or narrow, is so intimately connected with architecture that with a certain amount of observation we can usually construct a bygone society from the remains of its public monuments."

Up to now, the buildings in the United States have mostly been in imitation of the architecture typical of

other times and other people. America has state capitols harking back to Greece; Egyptian theaters and Gothic churches—all with certain local adaptations—because American architects have been limited to much the same materials that were known to the creators of those styles of buildings. But with the advent of reinforced concrete, there seems to be a new construction era ahead.

"The impossibility of recreating any bygone art as palpable as the impossibility of duplicating any master painter's or master sculptor's work," Mr. Woollett notes. "The acts of creating and of copying are essentially different. A copy in the realm of art is recognized as not having the true value of an original, and rightly so. By the same token, architecture worked up in the spirit of another age lacks the essential art values of original or creative work."

"In designing a building with the idea that it shall tell the story of

its use—especially in attempting to tell this story in a new building material—the language of form utilized is necessarily the language in which all architectural form has spoken in the past. It would be an unforgivable imposition nevertheless to cast an exact copy of a Greek temple, a Gothic cathedral or colonial house out of concrete. Some measure of intelligence must be exercised in adaptation, some imagination used.

"To indicate power and dignity, unbroken wall surfaces in this basic material would probably be sufficient, if in some subtle way to these areas should be added a hint of the ancient architecture. To spell the refinement and cultural values that we have inherited, the balanced fineness of Greek molds and columns will suffice. The playful spirit could be obtained by a whiff of Louis XIV or Churrigueraesque and employing some motif of Tuscan or Asianic—his short, to tell the story of the building in a language of abstract values, which are inherent in the architecture of the past."

William Lee Woollett holds that a work of art must be the personal expression of one man, absolutely controlled by him in all details. For Grauman's Metropolitan Theater he made the design for all the sculpture and batiks, although other artists carried them out. He devised the lighting scheme and color effects as well. Only in this way is the unit-impression to be obtained, that this temple of modern amusement breathes in terms of ultra-modernism.

The structure is characterized as having been "built for and dedicated to the American public, millions strong, who find in the color and rhythm of gorgeous spectacles and synopsized music a satisfaction that is a national characteristic."

Bernard R. Maybeck, who designed the buildings of the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, recently inspected the newest Los Angeles theater.

Among other things, Mr. Maybeck said: "The architect of Grauman's Metropolitan is from his own confession in concrete, a product of our West. He is a mirror of the desert, the mountains covered with sagebrush, which are always before his eyes in Los Angeles. The Western Indian has put his stamp upon his art, and the Oriental has added his exuberant admixture. All these influences are felt in the Grauman Theater. Here is a new art, if art can be new. Or rather it is a creation, not a copy of this or that in a pure style. The architect has taken the bare concrete forms as they are required for the support of balconies, floors and roofs, and without plastering or fake architectural construction, he has used the walls and structure for decorative purposes. The Grauman Theater marks the beginning of a new era in art; that is, we are beginning a creative period of molding the forms themselves into beauty."

H. O. STECHMAN.

AMUSEMENTS

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MUSICAL COMEDY

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The Motion Pictures

"Puritan Passions," Film Version of "The Scarecrow"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Cameo Theater, Oct. 14, "Puritan Passions," a motion picture, adapted by Ashmore Creelman and Frank Tuttle, from the play, "The Scarecrow," by Percy Mackaye, directed by Frank Tuttle.

With youth, talent and ambition at the helm, the Film Guild embarked some two years ago on the agitated waters of the motion picture profession, with the laudable intention of making "different pictures." Most of the Guilders were quite fresh from collegiate halls of learning, and they secured from the ranks of the profession similarly unnumbered aspirants for Thespian honors. Naturally, they had a fresh angle on screening pictures, and they made several films that were the bloom of youth and the novelty of refinement and good taste. The conventions and exaggerations of the studios were noticeably absent and a world of normal, interesting human beings was unfolded.

In the picturation of the Mackaye fantasy of Old Salem, the Film Guild has rushed in where screen directors have been cautious in setting foot. Into the realm of the imaginative and illusory. To create and sustain the mood and atmosphere of New England in 1680, when Salem Town was torn between puritan repression and the secret forces they labeled witchcraft, the Film Guild had to work out its salvation as best it might, as there was little precedent to go by. The success of their attempt is unquestionable from every artist's standpoint.

Mr. Mackaye's story centers about

a pumpkin-headed scarecrow which a mysterious Dr. Nicholas turns into the dashing Lord Ravensbane to serve his own malevolent purposes. The handsome dupe wins the love of a beautiful girl, who stirs in him some recognition of a greater reality than he has hitherto been conscious of, and, as love comes to his straw-stuffed heart, he casts off the support of his evil companion and gains a glimpse of his true manhood for the first time. The high-minded pioneering, the strict moral censorship, and the austere surroundings of the Puritan forefathers are vividly contrasted with the hypocrisy and evil of the weaker brethren. This Faustian tale is dramatic throughout, and the moments of suspense and sorcery are admirably contrived, particularly in the scenes in the witch's forge and in the heart of the great wood.

Glenn Hunter plays the difficult rôle of Lord Ravensbane with charm and assurance, although the final awakening to love lacked the dumb type of the situation. As the demonic Dr. Nicholas, Osmond Perkins heightened the illusion of his every scene by the simplicity and intensity of his acting, while Mary Astor and Maude Hill were always effective as the girl and the witch-like Goody. The added charm of a specially written symphonic score by Frederick S. Converse heightens the illusion of the picture, and marks the farthest advance that has yet been made in the direction of blending picture and interpretive musical accompaniment. The emotional content of the story as "Puritan Passions" and its mood of mystery and magic has been immeasurably sustained by the colorful accomplishment of Mr. Converse, and he has given this picture-story an enlarged significance through his interpretive harmonics.

R. F.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

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John Golden's Success
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COLUMBIA BEING
PREPARED TO RACE

American Fishing Schooner Is Nearly Ready to Sail for Halifax to Meet Bluenose

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22.—The schooner Columbia of the Gloucester fishing fleet and challenger for the International Fishermen's Trophy was preparing today to set sail for Halifax to compete in the international championship series, scheduled to begin next Saturday. In the trial race held yesterday to choose a challenger, but unfinished owing to the lack of wind, the Columbia proved herself the fastest fishing schooner out of this port and eliminated the Henry Ford as a possibility for international competition this year.

The time limit of 5 1/2 hours expired before the vessels had completed the 31-mile course set for the trial, but in the 19 miles raced the Columbia gained as many minutes on the Ford in light air, weather regarded by fishermen as the Ford's best. With daylight falling, the time almost exhausted and the Columbia miles ahead, the Ford and the Elizabeth Howard, the second trial schooner, defaulted and sailed for Gloucester.

The elimination race, held at the eleventh hour because of the late arrival from the fishing grounds of Capt. Morrissey with the Ford, was staged, committee members explained, in order to give Captain Morrissey his fair chance. With the Ford he lost last year's international series to the Lunenburg Bluenose, although he defeated the Canadian schooner in two starts. He had defeated the Elizabeth Howard and the Shamrock in the Lipton Cup race in August, and it was felt that he had a right to his chance. Gloucester, while expressing regret at the defeat of Morrissey, hailed with delight the victory of Capt. Ben Pine, who held the helm of the Columbia in Gloucester opinion Pine has been possible America's continued participation in the annual fishermen's race.

When the Esperanto, which won the first international series at Halifax in 1920, was wrecked on Sable Island the next year, Captain Pine made possible the building of the Puritan as a cup contender. The Puritan on her maiden voyage pile up on Sable Island. Last year the Ford lost to the Bluenose and then Pine and his associates built the Columbia to win the cup.

Whether he will command the Columbia at Halifax is still a question. Under the strict rules governing the international event, Captain Pine may not qualify as a professional fisherman, his friends say, as he now spends his time in an office. If he is not eligible, it is said, that Capt. J. H. Larkin, skipper of the Boston schooner Mary Ann, will take charge of the American challenger.

The Columbia covered the distance of 19 miles in 18m. 40s. less time than the Ford. The latter, on the other hand, had a bad start, gained on the Ford on several legs, as she did in the Lipton Cup race in August, but was unable to make up the early handicap.

LUNENBURG, N. S., Oct. 22.—The international champion Bluenose is on the marine railway here, and only requires to have her bottom and rigging repaired, and to take on ballast and provisions before she will be ready to sail for Halifax to defend the international fishermen's trophy against the American Columbia on Saturday next.

It is intended to ballast the Bluenose about 10 tons lighter this year than last. It is thought that heavy ballast, especially in the stern, will be necessary.

The Bluenose will probably sail for Halifax on Thursday.

MEMBERS DISAGREE;
TO MEET AGAIN DEC. 3

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—It will be interesting to basketball followers to note what action will be taken by the representatives of the Intercollegiate Basketball League at their meeting Dec. 3. The representatives, at a meeting here yesterday, refused to accept the recent ruling of the Intercollegiate Rules Committee, abolishing the specialized foul shooter.

The delegates representing Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Princeton University, University of Pennsylvania, and Yale University, could not agree on the rules question and left it open until the Dec. 3 meeting.

Allowing a player two shots if fouled within 17 feet of the goal, and the regulation requiring the man fouled to make the free attempt at goal, were the two rules that came in for the most discussion.

The intercollegiate organization acted on the theory that the one-man foul shooter was slowing up the game, and ruled that in the future the man fouled against whom the foul was committed should do the shooting.

W. M. Barber '02, Yale, was re-elected president of the league, and H. W. Kemp '19, Columbia, secretary-treasurer.

MONTREAL TIES TORONTO

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 21 (Special).—For the second time this season, the Toronto Argonauts were held to a tie score in an interprovincial Union game, when, on Saturday, the Montreal Maroons' Athletic Association was unable to hold a 14-10 lead for the last five minutes, and a tie score resulted in a touchdown, which was converted, making the final score 14 to 14. The attack that produced the tying touchdown was a very strong defensive play featuring the game, with Pittsburgh making a brilliant stand on its one-yard line in the first five minutes of play.

Pittsburgh Defense Strong

Pennsylvania won from Columbia by the rather one-sided score of 19 to 7. The Red and Blue showed up much better than in its previous games, while Columbia seemed to realize that it was facing its first really big game of the season and failed to do its best work. Syracuse expected to win from Pittsburgh by a substantial margin, and the fact that a field goal by McBride gave the Orange the victory by only 3 to 0 was quite pleasing to the followers of the Orange. The game was a very strong defensive play featuring the game, with Pittsburgh making a brilliant stand on its one-yard line in the first five minutes of play.

MORE HARD GAMES AHEAD OF
BIG EASTERN COLLEGE TEAMS

Princeton Is First Member of "Big Three" to Be Defeated, Notre Dame Overwhelming the Tigers 25 to 2

This week finds the college football coaches of the east preparing their teams for the last games to be played during October, and, despite the fact that some of the larger colleges had hard games last Saturday, and generally look for less strenuous games on the coming week end, few are going to be accommodated with easy opponents. This is particularly true of the "Big Three," as Harvard will have no less a worthy opponent than Dartmouth; Princeton will have to repel the United States Naval Academy team, while Yale will be facing Brown. Any complaint that the schedules of Harvard and Princeton for 1928 were not heavy enough, whether justified or not, can never be made regarding the schedules selected for those two colleges for 1929 as to date they have had all they could very well handle and more hard games are ahead.

Harvard showed considerable improvement in several departments of play Saturday when the Crimson defeated Holy Cross, 6 to 0. In other departments the Crimson was far from satisfactory. Before the Houghton system appeared at Harvard poor handling of the ball was one of the great failings of Harvard eleven, but the defense coach took that in hand early in his career with the result that Crimson men became among the best handlers of the football in the east. The dretched handling of the ball during the early part of the game and the fact that Holy Cross did not score a touchdown on field goal was due solely to brilliant defensive play on the part of the Harvard men. In this department they have certainly made big strides at Cambridge during the past week. The Crimson's defense in the 25 was also a big improvement. At times the Crimson showed a little attacking power and interference, but this was not enough to make the game considered as indicating that Harvard has as yet built up much of an attack. The linemen are very slow in opening up holes for the backs and, except in flashes, the interference for the runners is far from satisfactory. If Coach R. T. Fisher, however, can develop as much improvement in the offensive game of the Crimson as he has in the defense last week, Harvard will approach pretty nearly to the mid-season standard expected when the season started.

Princeton, after losing to Notre Dame Saturday 25 to 2, has no less an opponent than the Navy to face this week end. While a Notre Dame victory was rather expected, the one-sidedness of the score and the fact that the westerners won by depending on straight line football, the latter being a game in which they are justly famous, comes as a decided surprise to the Tigers and their followers, and shows that Coach W. R. Wood, who has been difficult task than was at first believed confronted him, if he is going to build up a rush line that will be able to hold its own against Harvard and Yale in the big game at Princeton, he must have a much better running attack than did Notre Dame Saturday. The backs and forwards worked splendidly together, showed speed and defensive ability, and handled the ball finely. The only bright spot in Princeton's game was the punting and in this department the Eli and Harvard have to look to their punts next month.

Yale defeated Bucknell, 29 to 14, but the result can hardly be said to be pleasing to the followers of the Blue. Bucknell, who was a strong and unexpected and Yale soon ran up a total of 14 points. This had 15 points added to it in the third period, while Bucknell scored a touchdown and a point in the third and fourth periods. The fact that Bucknell could score two touchdowns against Yale was far from satisfactory to Coach T. A. D. Jones and his men, and seemed to indicate that Yale's lack of good guards and tackles is still serious. Yale's backfield will have to make up for the loss of C. M. O'Brien '24, who will not be able to play in the season. As he was the best man in the backfield, and was chief punter and drop-kicker, his loss will be a serious one. Much pleasure was taken in the 22 victory over Vermont Saturday. Dartmouth will brush up the rough spots for its game with Harvard Saturday, confident of making a better showing in the Stadium this week than in the Green has been developing rapidly during the past two weeks and is today rated as much better than the 1928 team at this time in the season. The Orange's touchdowns made by Dartmouth were directly due to forward passing.

Pennsylvania won from Columbia by the rather one-sided score of 19 to 7. The Red and Blue showed up much better than in its previous games, while Columbia seemed to realize that it was facing its first really big game of the season and failed to do its best work. Syracuse expected to win from Pittsburgh by a substantial margin, and the fact that a field goal by McBride gave the Orange the victory by only 3 to 0 was quite pleasing to the followers of the Orange. The game was a very strong defensive play featuring the game, with Pittsburgh making a brilliant stand on its one-yard line in the first five minutes of play.

Pennsylvania State College more than evened up for the 14-10 defeat which it received at the hands of the Navy last fall by defeating Annapolis Saturday, 21 to 0. The Blue and White, which was easily the star of the game, as he turned in runs of 50, 70, and 95 yards, which either resulted in touchdowns or put the Blue in a position to score, was given remarkable interference by his team mates. Handicapped by the absence of one or two of its best players, Colgate put up a stubborn resistance to the Cornell eleven, but was defeated 34 to 7. The Ithacans showed up a very strong attack, in which the forward pass played a prominent part. Cornell's punting was also much superior.

West Point played Alabama Polytechnic Institute and won rather easily, 28 to 6, a blocked punt on the Army's 25-yard line and brilliant forward pass giving the southerners their only score of the game. Individual brilliancy on the part of G. W. Smythe, who played only part of the game in the Army backfield, furnished two touchdowns.

Only one of the two Maine state championship games which were played Saturday resulted in a definite decision, that being the one in which University of Maine defeated Bates, 12 to 7. The other game resulted in a 6-0 tie between Bowdoin and Colby which, curiously enough, was exactly the same result as last year. Brown defeated Boston University in a hard game, the winner showing a big improvement over its previous work. The game was a decided making things serious for Yale next Saturday. Tufts made a good showing against Wesleyan, winning 14 to 6.

WILLIAMS' HARRIERS WIN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 22.—Williams College opened its cross-country season here Saturday with a victory over Springfield Training School, the score being 19 to 23. F. C. Cleveland '28, D. R. Holt '25, and Capt. M. D. Sanford '24, three Williams harriers, finished one-two-three in the event. Magna of Springfield was the fourth man to come in, followed by Eldridge, also of the victors.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Notre Dame 25, Princeton 2.
Columbia 19, Pennsylvania 7.
Penn State 21, Annapolis 0.
West Point 28, Alabama P. I. 6.
Harvard 6, Holy Cross 0.
Dartmouth 27, Vermont 0.
Yale 29, Bucknell 14.
Brown 30, Boston University 7.
Syracuse 30, Pittsburgh 0.
Wash. St. 13, Carnegie Tech 7.
Lehigh 9, Fordham 6.
Lafayette 21, Springfield 0.
Yale 29, Bucknell 14.
Tufts 14, Wesleyan 7.
Amherst 7, Massachusetts A. C. 4.
Williams 19, Springfield 23.
Bowdoin 6, Colby 6.
Maine 12, Bates 7.
New Hampshire 0, Conn. A. C. 0.
Middlebury 12, Clarkson Tech 14.
Lowell Textile 19, Worcester P. I. 0.
Robert 27, Trinity 0.
Union 7, Rochester 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 35, Hamilton 0.
Gettysburg 17, Muhlenberg 0.
Gettysburg 17, Susquehanna 0.
Dickinson 20, Villanova 0.
Vanderbilt 16, Furman 0.
Junia 14, Temple U. 6.
Washington College 3, Penn M. I. 0.
Illinois 13, Cornell 0.
Delaware 13, City College 0.
Michigan 23, Ohio State 0.
Illinois 13, Northwestern 0.
Wisconsin 52, Indiana 0.
Ohio Northern 14, Western Reserve 0.
Wabash 10, Purdue 0.
Michigan A. C. 13, Albion 0.
Haskell Institute 63, Friends 0.
Kansas State 7, Kansas Aggies 7.
Oklahoma 62, Washington 7.
Louisiana 13, Bradley 7.
Vanderbilt 16, Furman 0.
Des Moines 0, North Dakota State 0.
Denton 7, Akron 0.
Cincinnati 13, Carroll 0.
Butler 16, Bethany 0.
Marietta 6, Dayton 0.
Minnesota 12, North Dakota 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 14, Wittenberg 0.
Oberlin 15, Hiram 0.
St. Lawrence 13, Stevens 6.
Wheaton 12, Carroll 0.
Oberlin 15, Miami 0.
Cincinnati 13, Ohio 0.
Minnesota 12, North Dakota 0.
Cornell 17, Grinnell 15.
Parsons 6, Carthage 0.
Rion 12, Hamden-Sydney 7.
Morningstar 68, Kalamazoo 0.
California 26, Oregon A. C. 0.
Utah A. C. 26, Colorado Mines 0.
Colorado 41, Brigham-Young 0.
Montana 25, Montana Mines 0.
California Tech 15, Pomona 6.
Stanford 42, Stanford 0.
Colorado A. C. 6, Colorado College 6.
Texas 16, Vanderbilt 0.
West Virginia 24, West Virginia 0.
Georgia Tech 20, Georgetown 0.
Centre 28, Oglethorpe 0.
M. I. 35, Virginia Tech 7.
Washington and Lee 28, St. Johns 0.
Alabama 17, Sewanee 0.
Georgia Tech 20, Georgetown 0.
Kentucky 28, Maryville 0.
Miss. A. C. 13, Miss. 7.
Tulane 12, Louisiana Tech 7.
Texas A. C. 28, Louisiana State 0.
Oklahoma A. C. 13, Rice Inst. 0.
Furman 10, Furman 0.
Mercer 18, Chattanooga 3.
Virginia P. I. 16, Maryland 7.
Wake Forest 17, Davidson 0.
Georgetown 12, Kentucky Wesleyan 7.
Walla Walla 17, Dana Baker 0.
Canyon 10, New Mexico 0.
Arizona 12, Texas Mines 7.
Florida 10, Florida 0.
Rice 17, Lynchburg 6.
Kinn College 86, Lenoir 0.
Lacrosse 19, Columbia 0.
Carnegie 13, Knox 3.
Virginia M. I. 35, Virginia 0.
Texas 16, Vanderbilt 0.
Texas A. C. 28, Louisiana State 0.

Princeton, after losing to Notre Dame Saturday 25 to 2, has no less an opponent than the Navy to face this week end. While a Notre Dame victory was rather expected, the one-sidedness of the score and the fact that the westerners won by depending on straight line football, the latter being a game in which they are justly famous, comes as a decided surprise to the Tigers and their followers, and shows that Coach W. R. Wood, who has been difficult task than was at first believed confronted him, if he is going to build up a rush line that will be able to hold its own against Harvard and Yale in the big game at Princeton, he must have a much better running attack than did Notre Dame Saturday.

The backs and forwards worked splendidly together, showed speed and defensive ability, and handled the ball finely. The only bright spot in Princeton's game was the punting and in this department the Eli and Harvard have to look to their punts next month.

Yale defeated Bucknell, 29 to 14, but the result can hardly be said to be pleasing to the followers of the Blue. Bucknell, who was a strong and unexpected and Yale soon ran up a total of 14 points. This had 15 points added to it in the third period, while Bucknell scored a touchdown and a point in the third and fourth periods.

The fact that Bucknell could score two touchdowns against Yale was far from satisfactory to Coach T. A. D. Jones and his men, and seemed to indicate that Yale's lack of good guards and tackles is still serious. Yale's backfield will have to make up for the loss of C. M. O'Brien '24, who will not be able to play in the season. As he was the best man in the backfield, and was chief punter and drop-kicker, his loss will be a serious one. Much pleasure was taken in the 22 victory over Vermont Saturday. Dartmouth will brush up the rough spots for its game with Harvard Saturday, confident of making a better showing in the Stadium this week than in the Green has been developing rapidly during the past two weeks and is today rated as much better than the 1928 team at this time in the season.

The Orange's touchdowns made by Dartmouth were directly due to forward passing.

Pennsylvania won from Columbia by the rather one-sided score of 19 to 7. The Red and Blue showed up much better than in its previous games, while Columbia seemed to realize that it was facing its first really big game of the season and failed to do its best work. Syracuse expected to win from Pittsburgh by a substantial margin, and the fact that a field goal by McBride gave the Orange the victory by only 3 to 0 was quite pleasing to the followers of the Orange. The game was a very strong defensive play featuring the game, with Pittsburgh making a brilliant stand on its one-yard line in the first five minutes of play.

Pennsylvania State College more than evened up for the 14-10 defeat which it received at the hands of the Navy last fall by defeating Annapolis Saturday, 21 to 0. The Blue and White, which was easily the star of the game, as he turned in runs of 50, 70, and 95 yards, which either resulted in touchdowns or put the Blue in a position to score, was given remarkable interference by his team mates. Handicapped by the absence of one or two of its best players, Colgate put up a stubborn resistance to the Cornell eleven, but was defeated 34 to 7. The Ithacans showed up a very strong attack, in which the forward pass played a prominent part. Cornell's punting was also much superior.

West Point played Alabama Polytechnic Institute and won rather easily, 28 to 6, a blocked punt on the Army's 25-yard line and brilliant forward pass giving the southerners their only score of the game. Individual brilliancy on the part of G. W. Smythe, who played only part of the game in the Army backfield, furnished two touchdowns.

Only one of the two Maine state championship games which were played Saturday resulted in a definite decision, that being the one in which University of Maine defeated Bates, 12 to 7. The other game resulted in a 6-0 tie between Bowdoin and Colby which, curiously enough, was exactly the same result as last year. Brown defeated Boston University in a hard game, the winner showing a big improvement over its previous work. The game was a decided making things serious for Yale next Saturday. Tufts made a good showing against Wesleyan, winning 14 to 6.

WILLIAMS' HARRIERS WIN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 22.—Williams College opened its cross-country season here Saturday with a victory over Springfield Training School, the score being 19 to 23. F. C. Cleveland '28, D. R. Holt '25, and Capt. M. D. Sanford '24, three Williams harriers, finished one-two-three in the event. Magna of Springfield was the fourth man to come in, followed by Eldridge, also of the victors.

QUEEN'S HAS GOOD
CHANCE TO REPEAT

Almost Certain of Winning Intercollegiate Football Title Again This Season

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 21 (Special).—Queen's University, intercollegiate, and Canadian senior football champions last year, practically made certain of repeating in the college union here yesterday, when its team defeated that of the University of Toronto, 9 to 3.

The winners have the two remaining games on the schedule to play at home and, as in both games against McGill and Toronto the champions showed a superiority, there is little doubt but that they will finish the league season without a defeat.

In yesterday's game the winners were, individually, considerably better than the locals, and the chief feature of the game was the small margin of victory.

Queen's fielded a team composed of all but two of last year's championship aggregation, and it showed a machine-like precision in putting its plays under way, and also showed an excellent interference which completely baffled the losers.

The work of this pair, along with the defensive strength of the visitors' line, was the difference between the two teams. Every time the winners started a play the ball-carrier was well under way before being threatened by a local tackler and they made yards repeatedly. The locals had no interference to speak of and in addition were inexperienced, only five of the players being regulars last year.

Toronto was outplayed and outgeneralized by the winners, and the surprise of the game was that Queen's, who had the satisfaction of evening up for 1928 on Saturday, was able to score more than nine points, six of which came in the first period.

The play in Toronto's territory for three-quarters of the time, were unable to score more than nine points, six of which came in the first period.

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SIDELINES

Twenty-three seems to be playing a prominent part in the scores which Ontario State is turning in for the 1928 record book.

Last Saturday the Buckeyes lost to Michigan by a score of 23 to 0 and the Saturday before played Colgate to a 23-to-23 tie.

Saturday was a day of several long, brilliant runs by individual players. C. H. Terrill '28, Rutgers, snatched a victory for his team from New York University, by making an 80-yard run for a touchdown. G. W. Smythe of West Point made one run of 75 yards and another of 91 against Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Harvard's '28 made one of 60 yards and I. E. Swaney '25 one of 40 for Brown against Boston University. Capt. E. A. Hammer '24 turned in an 85-yard run for Pennsylvania against Columbia and H. E. Wilson '24 of Penn State made runs of 50, 65 yards against Annapolis.

The above are a few of the most prominent ones in the east.

J. M. Braden, former Yale star, full-back who kicked 52-yard goal against Harvard in the Stadium one year, is assistant football coach at University of Tulsa. He stated that he is giving his services, as he desires to try for the United States Olympic team next summer.

Illinois succeeded in defeating Iowa Saturday for the first time in three years, and it was not accomplished until the last part of the game.

The team made its score by means of three long forward passes.

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Cardiff City Still
Leads Undefeated

Welshmen's Football Record Is 6 Games Won and 5 Drawn

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Eng., Oct. 22.—Leading Notts County by 17 points to 16, out of a possible 23, Cardiff City, only team in the English league that has not been defeated this season, still heads the standings in the first division. To date, the Welshmen have won six games and drawn five. Two features of the present campaign have been this week's showing of London's first division sides and the decline in form of the Liverpool club.

The champion side today holds twelfth position, and so is ranked just above the metropolitan "Big Four"—Tottenham Hotspur, West Ham United, Arsenal, and Chelsea. The bottom position in the standings is held by Preston North End, which did well Saturday to hold Cardiff to a draw.

In the second division South Shields retains the lead, closely followed by Leeds United and Stoke. Nelson Bristol City, promoted from the third division last season, is not finding easy football in its new sphere. The former is fifteenth on the list, while the latter holds the lowermost position.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Results of British Association football games played today follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division—Birmingham 0, Huddersfield 1; Blackburn Rovers 0, Manchester City 1; Bolton Wanderers 1, Arsenal 2; Cardiff City 1, Preston North End 1; Chelsea 0, West Ham United 2; Liverpool 4, Nottingham Forest 2; Middlesbrough 1, Newcastle United 0; Notts County 1, Sheffield United 2; Burnley 1, Sunderland 0; Tottenham Hotspur 0; West Bromwich Albion 1, Aston Villa 1.

Second Division—Blackpool 5, Coventry City 0; Bristol City 0, Fulham 1; Clapton Orient 3, South Shields 0; Crystal Palace 2, Bradford City 0; Hull City 2, Stoke 0; Leicester City 3, Barnsley 0; Manchester United 3, Stockport County 0; Nelson 1, The Wednesday 1; Oldham Athletic 0, Bury 0; Port Vale 0, Leeds United 1; Southampton 0, Derby County 0.

Third Division—Ayr United 2, St. Mirren 2; Celtic 0, Raith Rovers 0; Clydebank 1, Hamilton Academical 0; Dundee United 1, Falkirk 1; Heart of Midlothian 0; Hibernian 1, Rangers 3; Greenock Morton 3, Queens Park 1; Motherwell 4, Kilmarnock 0; Partick Thistle 6, Clyde 1; Third Lanark 2, Aberdeen 1.

Fourth Division—Dunfermline 0, St. Johnstone 0; Dundee United 1, Falkirk 1; Heart of Midlothian 0; Hibernian 1, Rangers 3; Greenock Morton 3, Queens

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Paintings in Eton College Chapel

Special from Monitor Bureau

A VISIT to Eton College is ever a delight. A new discovery there will give art lovers further reason for an excursion. The wall paintings which now see the light of day, after having been covered over since 1847, are the finest productions of fifteenth century art in England. Mr. Tristram, of whom I have written before in the Monitor, in connection with restoration of medieval painting in Westminster Abbey, is responsible for the work at Eton.

Fortunate it is that the name of the artist is preserved in the college records. It was William Baker who executed these superb decorations between 1479 and 1488. He was an Englishman, and this is important, for he is thus one more link in the chain of evidence, which I have constantly averred is there for the searching, that in England a live school of painting existed prior to the eighteenth century, in spite of so many erroneous statements to the contrary. Further proof of this no doubt will be given at the forthcoming exhibition of English primitives at the Royal Academy.

To return to William Baker, his lively frescoes were whitewashed over during Elizabeth's reign, and suffered entire obscurity in 1760 by having wallscaping placed over them. In 1847, however, they came to light again. Street, the architect, made much of the discovery at the time, but it was his screen which in the eighties was again to obscure these lovely paintings.

It is amazing that they should have survived their vicissitudes with so much freshness and completeness. Among the largest and most important relics of the heretic age of English decoration, these paintings will command the admiration of many and provide rich reward to those who make the pilgrimage to see them.

William Baker This important discovery, coming as it does on the eve of the exhibition at the Royal Academy already referred to, is of something more than mere historical interest. I have laid stress on the name of William Baker because for most people there is so much in a name. Yet there are wealth of pictures in English churches and cathedrals on walls, panels, roofs, screens and pulpits which is as much akin to a folk art as anything I can imagine. We know not the names of the painters, except in very rare circumstances, just as we do not know the names of the makers of the thousands of our lovely folk-songs.

And the value of this painting is similar to that of the folk-song. It is singularly free from self-consciousness. It lacks the "personality" which to my mind taints the painting of the Renaissance and that of our own day, leading me often to think that if the practice of artists signing their pictures was abandoned, much more attention would be paid by critics and public to the work and not to names, and painters would show less of the obsession in which their signatures often enthrall them.

Those who realize the importance of the "impersonal" in art, yet know not where the great examples of it in England are to be seen, have at their disposal a valuable collection of facsimile drawings made by Mr. Tristram in the Victoria and Albert Museum, of most of the pre-Renaissance painting extant.

Yet it is something to remark that British scholars and art lovers are less fortunate than their Continental brothers in the matter of reproduction. Most of the countries on the Continent have devoted large sums of money to this purpose, while the learned societies of America are doing valuable work in making known the art treasures of the world. I feel sure in this respect it only requires an expression of public interest (and it is there) for this serious gap in European art history to be filled by the making of a corpus of these paintings, which students and critics all over the world can use for purposes of comparison.

Lord Lee of Fareham, to whose energies we owe the forthcoming exhibition of English Primitives, to be opened by the Queen, it is to be hoped will see his way to adopt the suggestion made by Mrs. Eugene Strong, assistant director of the British school at Rome, in a letter to The Times, and open a subscribers' list to a scheme for the reproduction of rare works of great beauty which are to leave royal and obscure collections for so brief a space.

Famous Pictures for America Particulars are now to hand of the important purchase by Messrs. Knoedler from the great collection formed by Sir Charles Tennant of pictures well known to the public through loan collections and engravings. Known as a part of the Lord Glenconner collection, reported in August as sold, it is only just now that it is possible to state what the canvases are and where they are going. Indeed many of them are already on their way to New York, where they will be seen during the autumn.

Sufficient to form a superb gallery, they are three Reynolds, two Rembrandts, two Turners, two Morlands, and one Hopper. The gem is the last named, a beautiful portrait of Sir Thomas Frankland. An engraving of this executed by Ward in 1797, his greatest achievement, fetched as much as \$2150 at Sotheby's in 1912. The Reynolds is a self-portrait and shows the artist in robes as a Doctor of Civil Law. It was a favorite picture of Sir Joshua's, and did not leave the Reynolds family until 1859, when it was purchased by the Mar-

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quees of Lansdowne for \$235. It subsequently belonged to Mr. Alfred de Rothschild and then Sir Charles Tennant.

The London Group

This group of painters has led us in the past to expect of it innovation, experiment and a healthy disrespect of worn-out Academies. Its shows have often contained much that has helped to establish the "modern" painter in England as a man who has much to say about the inner content of things rather than their mere outward appearances. What is one to say, then, when such disappointment as the present show gives cause for complaint that a society of painters, who have led us to expect much, exhibit canvas after canvas as tired and ineffectual, in its own way, as anything that came out of the Academy?

Two paintings, however, stand out. "Mademoiselle Leagh," by Walter Sickert, and "Venetian Fantasia," by Adrian Allinson. The first is a masterly rendering of the inside of a tent, with an acrobat on a trapeze. It is a subject beloved of Sickert, but never has he so intensely conveyed atmosphere with such simple means.

"The Venetian Fantasia" is the best painting I have so far seen of Mr. Allinson's, and I have had rare opportunities of studying his work and have said often enough that I believe in his future. The recession achieved by simple flat color is truly remarkable, and one of the most accomplished bits of painting I have seen of this kind for a long time.

KENNEDY NORTH

Art in Dress

IT IS astonishing that, with the increased and decidedly self-conscious interest in the decorative arts, so little has as yet been made of the art of dress. Here and there a class or a school is devoted to teaching it both theoretically and practically, and designers for great commercial firms have discovered the advantage to themselves of study in museums. But far less attention is paid to the costumes we wear than to the details of the houses in which we parade them, though a woman's ill-designed gown or a man's tweed coat and trousers make discord in the most harmonious room ever created by an artist.

Every now and then a protest is heard. Few such are more amusing than a recent controversy in The London Times as to the merits of the "straight lines" now in vogue for women. The correspondent who starts the controversy assumes, overwhelmed by the untruth as well as the ugliness of these lines in contrast with the truth and the grace of the curves of other days. Now, there are curves and curves, and I think few lovers of beauty can doubt for a minute that the one beauty in the rigid curves of the dress worn by the Infanta of Spain is to be found in the portraits of Velasquez, or can deny that it is for gorgeousness and what we call quaintness, and not grace, that we admire the awkward stiffness of the costume of Queen Elizabeth as Zuccaro painted it.

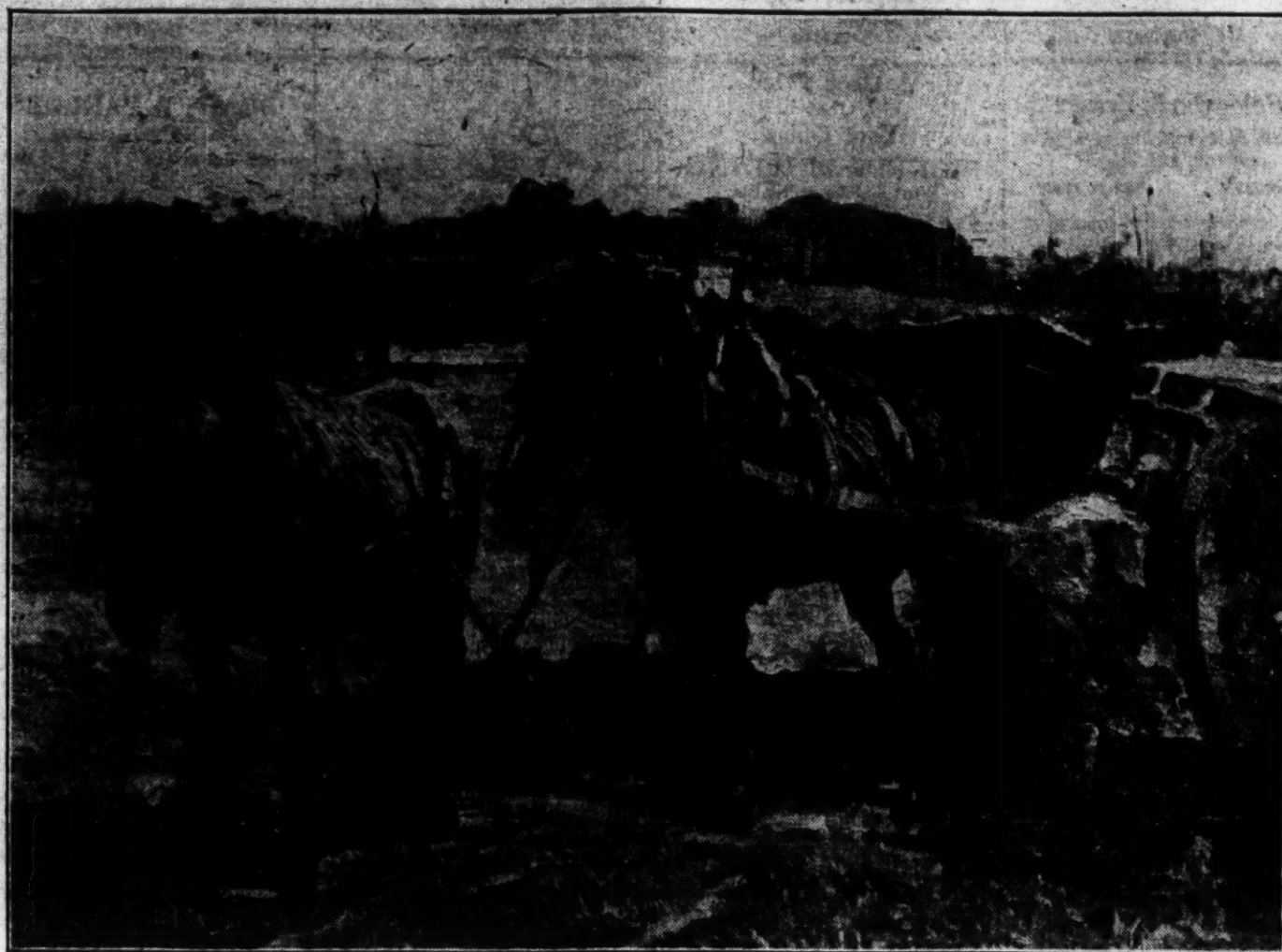
Curves were a very special characteristic of Queen Victoria's reign, and when I saw that Harry Furniss had published a book on "Some Victorian Women" I wondered if it would throw light on the controversy. As he is an artist and the book is illustrated, it might reasonably be expected to supply an argument one way or the other. But Mr. Furniss does not help, either in his text or his drawings, to explain anything very much relating to the women of the period. Both text and drawings are sketchy. The notes giving his impressions of women writers and artists and actors and singers and social notoriety of more or less prominence in his day are not vivid and do not go deep. In his portraits he seldom shows us more than the head, with the result that only two or three exceptions do we get any hints of Victorian costume.

However, on the cover and the title page there is a full-length drawing of a Victorian lady of the sixties, in all the pride and elaboration of crinoline and founces, and it must be admitted she makes rather a graceful figure. It is suggestive of astounding discomfort. From the standpoint of art, there is something to be said for the crinoline curves which women endured with a stoicism worthy of a better cause. And, indeed, you have but to turn to old drawings by Charles Keene, who could render the beauty of the costume of the sixties as delightfully as the character of his cabbies, or else to early drawings of Du Maurier for Punch, to learn that a fashion that strikes us now as hideous and foolish could be to an artist no less an inspiration than the classic drapery of a Greek goddess.

Mr. Furniss, by chance, gives also a reminder of the later Victorian curves—the extraordinary puffed sleeves and the bell skirts which carried out the motif, worn in the nineties. It must be confessed there was

Sketches of the past year at Miss Dalrymple's studio in Trinity Court, Boston. Friends and public are welcome afternoons on Wednesday and Thursday, October 24 and 25, and on Sunday and Monday, October 28 and 29. Hours 2 to 5.

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PORTLAND OREGON



"Awaiting Their Load." From Painting by S. Lough Thompson

A Painter of Movement

AT PRESENT, when most artists are struggling for recognition and prosperity as much as for proficiency in their work, it is refreshing to meet one, who quietly paints for the reward of joy in production. Such a man is S. Lough Thompson, who is painting in Concarnau, Brittany.

In talking of his work, he said, as had been said by artists before, that painting is the happiest profession in the world, because the artist is constantly discovering new things, constantly finding surprising truths in nature, and then it is very stimulating to transmit these things to others.

When asked why his work has not been more frequently seen in exhibitions, he said: "I never sent to the shows until I was practically forced to do so. It came about this way. A friend of mine happened to be in Concarnau and seemed quite delighted with my work. He insisted upon my exhibiting and sent a Parisian dealer to see my canvases."

"This man was enthusiastic and at once asked me to give an exhibition in his gallery. Here it is the custom to rent your show room, so I told the dealer I thought it would not be worth my effort. However, after calling his directors together, and after they approved my work, he insisted upon my using the gallery as their guest. So I sent a show to Paris and it proved to be a success. Since then I've exhibited several times and at my first hanging in the Salon, my canvases were awarded Hors Concours. With a little gesture, Mr. Thompson added, "It doesn't interest me much."

Then Mr. Thompson began showing

his paintings. At first, he brought out numberless small sketches full of vitality and movement. "After studying in Paris," he continued, "I went back to my home in New Zealand. About 12 years ago, I returned to France, and have been living most of the time in Concarnau. For three years I painted only small things. "The chief characteristic of this place, and the one that most interests me, is movement. The boats in the harbor are never still. Their sails are constantly being lowered or raised. The fishermen are always busy, hauling up their catches in baskets or loading their boats with provisions. So if I wished to paint Concarnau as it impresses me, I must do it rapidly. And then I wished to see what effect painting on every possible occasion would have on my work. Therefore I turned out dozens of these small sketches. In that way

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Russian Artists in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Two distinguished Russian artists are arriving in New York this week to swell the already considerable throng of Muscovites now domiciled here. Aleksandr Arkhipenko is a passenger of the S.S. Mongolia, coming from Berlin where he has resided since 1919. Although he has passed the greater part of his career in Paris, he is essentially one of the modern Russians and was represented at the large exhibition of contemporary Russian art shown at the Brooklyn Museum last winter.

Boris Grigoriev, the well-known Russian painter, is the other addition to the Russian colony of New York. He comes for the first time to the United States under the auspices of the New Gallery, where an exhibition of his paintings was held last year. He was also an exhibitor in the Brooklyn show. Throughout the war and the revolution in Russia, he remained at his post teaching and practicing his art. In January of 1919, he went via Finland and Germany to Paris, where he has since resided. He is represented in various museums and private collections in this country, and like Arkhipenko is a modernist.

R. F.

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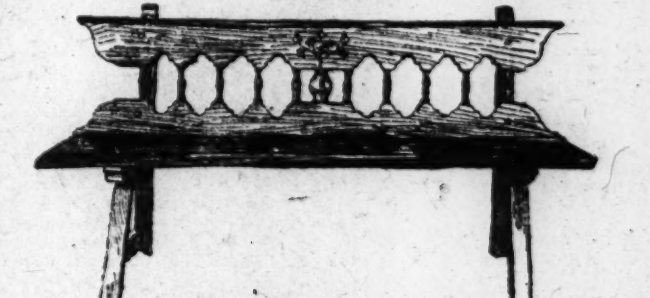
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Fourth Floor, Old Building

I acquired facility in recording my impressions. "Another thing I try to acquire is color. Brittany is one of the most colorful places in the world, because the sea breezes carry away the heavy atmosphere and leave a clear blue sky. In the south of France the sunshine is so brilliant that the light is more white or rather more milky and diffused, and it eats up the local color; while here the color in the boats and sails and clothing of the men is not only rich in itself, but the atmosphere helps it. The peasants of Brittany are veritable poets, with their great love of color and sentiment."

Mr. Thompson then showed some of his larger pictures. If he is ambitious to achieve movement and color, he is most successful. In his work is no unnecessary detail—really no detail at all. Facts are placed on canvas with a firm loaded brush and a sure stroke. This gives the effect of change. The clouds fly past, the boats rock in rippling water, while the men, painted in the simplest masses, are moving about at their tasks.

Ships and Horses

His subjects are mostly the life of the harbor under all weather conditions; luminous gray days with the fishermen's clothes giving contrasting notes of color; heavy, leaden days with a feeling of mist in the air, and sunny days with green and red-brown boats rigged with orange sails, or the harbor touched with the last rays of the sun giving a golden-bronze effect to the canvas.

Another subject which fascinates Mr. Thompson is horses, standing on the quays while their carts are being loaded with fish; heavy patient beasts whose broad flanks reflect both the light from the sunlit pavement and the sky above.

When I remarked on the great variety of subjects and their different treatment, Mr. Thompson said, "I always go out to paint, without any preconceived ideas—with a mind open to fresh impressions."

"It is more stimulating and one's sense is keener to atmospheric differences. One can never tell just what surprise is awaiting one. As to technique, I try for none. I am extremely careful to mix my colors as little as possible; two colors, sometimes three, seldom four, because if the pigments are kept pure, there is less likely to be a chemical action which produces a change of color."

Mr. Thompson's ability to grasp a strong impression and then to transmit it swiftly and boldly to canvas gives his work individuality, distinction, and beauty.

I. K.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Rewards of a Tent-Dweller

IN ONE of Carlyle's most unforgettable, burning passages in "Heroes and Hero Worship" he describes the environment of the Arabs as the influence shaping their character and religion. "Consider that wide waste horizon of sand," he bids us, "empty, silent, like a sand-sea, dividing habitable place from habitable. You are all alone there, left alone with the universe; day by day a fierce sun blazing down on it with intolerable radiance; by night the great deep heaven with its stars." And he goes on to show how Muhammad's thought was molded by living amid tiny green oases, surrounded by the desert.

My surroundings, fortunately, do not show such violent contrasts, and they do not induce such rapt, ecstatic states of soul, but I, too, am a tent-dweller not only through the soft summer season but on into the seductively bracing days of autumn, when vacation crowds swarm back to the hives of the city. My canvas castle looks out over the ocean, a much pleasanter waste than the desert, and is perfectly sheltered by red maples and purple beeches, which subtly transmute the rays of the sun into a thousand delicate shades. Behind me busy trains run with pleasant muffled rumble, a kind of symbol of the background of the civilization on which I literally turn my back. Before me rolls the everlasting, ever-changing sea.

I am not, be it emphatically said, a camper. No frying pans, coffee-pots, charred embers, or disheveled "kitts" litter my virgin greenward. I do not like black gnats or sand flies, or the sluggish, choking smoke of green wood camp fires which is supposed—quite mythically—to drive them away. I eat and sleep in an orthodox cottage hard by, but I live in my tent—a true tent-dweller.

Here I am monarch and high priest, without tyranny and without bigotry, and my combined court and sanctuary stands open to all who come without guile. Bee, wasp, and many another less well-armed insect strays in and out on busy quest, welcome and unmolested (all, indeed, except the mosquito, who, I must admit, never comes with good intent). A big black spider builds a delightfully wicked lair in an intersection of my tent poles, just on purpose to lay by the heels any flies which I find superfluous. Perpetual music is furnished by the choir of birds that sing with an incredibly inexhaustible joy in the trees all about me.

I do not need even "a book of verses underneath a bough," and the rest of it, which is supposed to compose the very minimum requirement for human happiness, and which is held up to our admiration as the marvel of "the simple life." It will be remembered

that the author of these lines was a tent-maker, but I doubt if he ever reached the high elevation of the tent-dweller. My "book of verses" is nothing more or less than the open book of all Nature yielding up to me her immortal lore. All of the world that I desire lies before my eyes. Have I not—to echo Borrow—the ocean and the trees, the birds and the flowers, the sun, moon, and stars? But I need human companionship, my friends say. So they come occasionally in condescending, secretly pitying mood, peer in at me curiously, ask dull questions about my physical and spiritual condition, and retire shortly with some awkward, well-meant witticism, relieved to escape from such a queer fellow, yet marveling at such a perplexing spectacle of content.

The natural question which they ask me and which they ask each other—in a different tone—out of my hearing is, "What does he do all day?" And my reply is that of course I read some. But my thought strays out to the wide pages before me, always back to the book nature. I hesitate to introduce the stanza which continually inspires more violent controversy than any other lines in the whole range of the poetry of the Romantic Movement, and which are so open to distressing misinterpretation. But we shall gain nothing by ignoring the profoundest statement of the influence of nature which came out of that movement. Wordsworth is not advocating the abandonment of thought and the acceptance of indolent day-dreaming as the solution of human problems. What he does emphasize is the necessity of opening the mind and heart to the manifold miracle of the universe, through which alone we gain

A sense sublime
Of something far more deeply inter-
fused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting
suns,
And the round ocean and the living
air
And the blue sky—

Others may gain this by plunging deep into the accumulated lore of the ages piled tier on tier in printed books. I can gain this "sense sublime" better from the book spread open before my tent.

Some of my friends have slyly insinuated that I am setting up as a "thinker" or a "philosopher," and that I am contemplating a book proposing some new "system." They feel, as the world always instinctively feels, that some visible result must issue from an "effort"—that is, from any activity which is not loafing. And I do not seem to be loafing, not at least in the accepted ways. But I repudiate any such pretensions. I do not set up as a philosopher. I have no "system," and I am not going to write a book about it anyway! I am seeking only wisdom, by becoming

"A lover of the meadows and the woods,
Of all that mighty world
Of eye and ear,—both what they half
create,
And what perceive . . ."

We read that when the patriarch of old "saw the vision of the Almighty" and fell into a trance, "but"—let us note—"his eyes were open," he exclaimed, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob!" From those far-off days to the present hour the visions of them that dwell in tents has been an exceeding rich reward.

Kyoto's Ancient Cherry Tree

The great cherry tree of Kyoto is near the outskirts of the town at the foot of the eastern hills. Here is an open space with gravelled roads, with an orchard of plum and cherry trees, a pond surrounded by Japanese willows, and certain stalls and tea houses which complete the conception of a public park in the eyes of the Japanese.

On one day, early in April, this park becomes a scene of astounding activity. Booths are erected everywhere, and a cohort of adventurous tea houses assails the usual quiet of the place. These latter consist of bamboo sheds about an enclosure in which are a number of benches covered with red blankets or mats. There are, moreover, orange stalls, cake stalls, restaurants on barrows, hawkers of every kind of ware, bow and arrow galleries, stages for wrestling matches, peep shows, and bands giving utterance to a desolating music.

At night the place is packed with holiday folk, so that the amused, good-tempered crowd can hardly move along. There is a subdued clatter of clogs, and an unrestrained chatter of tongues. Everywhere are paper lanterns swinging from poles, suspended on lines, or dimly seen among feet of the crowd, where they serve to light trays on the bare earth on which are laid out china, toys, chopsticks, pipes, and endless other things for sale. The air, indeed, is full of lanterns, so that in the small clearing around the famous cherry tree there will be not less than ten thousand lights. It is to welcome the blossoming of this tree that the immense concourse of people have come to gether.

The tree is of extraordinary size, as well as some centuries old. It stands alone on the summit of a green mound by the pond. Its wide-spreading boughs, weighed down by age, are supported by fifty timber props. On the lawn around the tree are braziers of blazing wood, aloft on iron poles. The eddies of smoke from these braziers and the flickering flames from the baskets cast a fantastic and unearthly light upon the overhanging flower-covered branches. Near by are electric lamps on immense standards, so that, with the paper lanterns, the cressets, and the great

lamps, the place is as light as at noon-day.

The spectral tree towers above all, a cloud of pink and white. Its branches bend earthwards, so that the great outspreading mass of flowers makes a pale cascade against the indigo sky. Standing above the glaring lights and the restless sea of a thousand upturned faces, the old tree looks like a phantom. Its vitality, moreover, is wonderful, for its blossoms never fall. One day it stands bare and leafless, by the next evening a pink glow has spread over it, and on the third day it has burst into bloom.

The crowd gazes up at it with admiring affection. To them it is the symbol of so much. As the poet Motomiya exclaims, "If one should enquire of you as to the spirit of Japan, point to the cherry blossom shining in the sun." The sleeping baby, nodding on its mother's shoulder, is wakened to look at it. The small boy is held aloft

Gleaners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
It is the autumn time—
The time of mellowness after harvest.
On the ample fields a month's stubble
waited.

After once-dwelling seas of yellow
grain;
Now a late weed crop has its only
inning.

A bronze-brown turkey
Picks a placid way across the stubble;
She is harvester, guide and avenger
To her arguing brood.

The needy are ever with her
Who is calm and deliberate
On every long trail,
Leading her brood from dawn to dusk.
Her placid demeanor
Makes me think of Indian Dorcas
And her brown progeny
And the acorn harvest at See-kade
When we camped below the Straits of
Mackinac.

Martha Webster Merrifield.

clustered buildings of the high mining
camps and in the red-roofed ranch
houses, as they successively came to
light. The dun roads now spread
like a web over the landscape, binding
the hills together in a kind of ex-
pansive intimacy. As we reached the
shoulder of Old Dutchman, the com-
munications of the hills dissolved. The
Continental Divide had risen with us;
Arapahoe and James peaks stood out
more individually; and the Three
Sisters, in far away Wyoming, ma-
jestically lifted up the northern
horizon.

The clouds had been gathering their
forces; and as they massed and
separated a marvelous interplay of
color swept over the scene. Match-
less blues and purples sank into in-
digo and sable under the shadows,
while adjacent gold and green leaped
out in the sunshine. Clambering over
the last difficult rocks, we reached
the top just as a mass of ebony cloud
opened on the head of Old Dutchman.



The Feathers Hotel, Ludlow, Shropshire. From an Etching by Charles W. E. Morris

so he can see the great soft dome of
pink. The husband and wife come
together because the blossoming of
the tree marks the years of their lives,
years which date from one springtime
when they first made their way to
Kyoto together.

The majestic tree is part of old
Japan, of the old, cultured, world-
forgetting country. It had budded
and blossomed for centuries before the
troubled and uneasy men from the
West had broken in rudely upon its
monastic calm. It was still an old
tree when Japan was yet alone,
dreaming out its own dream in a far
away corner of the Pacific—Sir Freder-
ick Treves, Bart., in "The Other Side
of the Lantern."

Aristophanes in Cornwall

Tonight, New Year's Eve, I wan-
dered along a lonely and narrow
steep lane, with high hedges and im-
mense trees; I heard the running of
pure water, that curious sound of a
babbling brook. Suddenly an owl be-
gan to hoot; he hooted once; there was
silence; then the owls began to hoot
at intervals, with their three or four
or five notes, then other distant notes,
the varied notes of the owls in the
nearer and more distant trees. Then I
heard—it struck me curiously—at
long intervals, piercing and inhu-
man shrieks which reminded me of
the raucous voices of the cats at night.
Soon, on every side, from wood to
wood, some so far off I could hardly
distinguish their voices, vibrated, and
most magically and most mysteriously,
this chorus of the owls; alternate
voice after alternate voice, always, to
my ear, with varieties in the music of
their voices, which, with the wonder
of the night—a night with a Tiepolo
Venetian sky full of violent contrasts
of colors, with under it the enormous
and majestic vision of I know not how
many trees in one cluster, in one ser-
ried and sombre mass—revealed to me
the mystery and the magical enchant-
ment of such nights, nights which I
have found only in Cornwall and in
Spain.

I imagined Aristophanes on the
Acropolis, on such a New Year's Eve
as this, gazing at the crescent moon,
hearing the owls hoot in the sombre
woods, hearing the loud sea thunder
on the rocks, seeing the white foam
strike all of the sudden by the wonder
of it, struck into some lyrical
passion of his own, which, like the
vision around him and above him,
surged into his imagination, ready to
burst out of his lyric lips into exultant
songs.—Arthur Symonds, in The
Bookman (New York).

The Washington Monument

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A shaft of stone;
Without adornment, scroll, or fringe.
A straight and naked polished spear
To pierce the sky!
Great symbol of the greater men,
Who, with strong faith and violence,
The Heavenly Kingdom seize.

Arthur J. Peel.

ONE of the greatest places of in-
terest to visitors in Ludlow is
the Feathers Hotel on Corve
Street.

This splendid example of Eliza-
bethan architecture dates back to the
year 1603, and retains, despite the
passage of more than three centuries,
a beauty and dignity that cannot fail
to impress.

The fact that the whole of the
facade has become unsymmetrical on
account of settlement and warping in
some of the structural members, only
tends to lend a charm to the appear-
ance of the building. The half-timber
work is a masterpiece of carpentry
and is richly decorated with handsome
carving, the woodwork of the gables
being especially a triumph of the
carver's art. The casement windows
with their small diamond-shaped
panes produce a very pleasing effect.

Equally of interest is the interior
of the hotel, which, in keeping with
its exterior, retains the style and
characteristics of bygone days. The
furniture is of the same period as the
building, and finds a delightful set-
ting in the old low-ceilinged rooms,
combined with which the excellent
curved woodwork comprises a large
part in the scheme of internal decoration.
Ornaments and utensils of
quaint design and workmanship adorn
its walls and tables and contribute
to the atmosphere of good taste and
refinement which prevails.

To the traveler of today its portals
beckon with their inducement of
pleasant hospitality and comfort as
they have done for centuries to the
wayfarer.

"Old Dutchman" and a Rainbow

The mountain grasses were bound-
edly bedecked with wild flowers. The
Indian pink neighbored with lavender,
mandrake; and goldenrod and asters,
harebells and wild mustard, yarrow
and purple edelweiss mingled with-
out dissonance. Perhaps it is the
brilliant sunshine and the rarefied air
of the Rocky Mountains that reconcile
all these vivid colors, blending them
into a general harmony. Resting on
the trunk of a fallen tree or on the
soft cushion of scarlet-bordered kin-
kinnik, we watched the tall gray
grass bending before the breeze which
stirred the interspersed patches of
crimson and lavender and gold into
little ripples of color.

But more than all else, we had
come in search of the wide horizon;
and here, we had to lift up our heads
to behold the jagged sky line. Before
us rose the inscrutable profile of Old
Dutchman, and behind us and on each
side, the nearer hills closed up to meet
the narrow sky. We must mount, if
we would signal the distance to arise.
We began the more direct ascent, mak-
ing our way through the brush and
among the aspens and firs and spruce.
The flowers were less abundant and
finer at each uplifted level. The
goldenrod dwindled to a low yellow
spike, and delicate white star flowers
sprang up in sparse patches.
As the horizon broadened unsus-
pected folds in the distant hills
spread out and revealed hitherto con-
cealed meadows, softly yellowed, and
glowing in the August sun. The vil-
lage drew closer together. We began
to feel a neighborly interest in the

From the shelter of an overtopping
rock, we watched with unmixed de-
light, the swift summer shower.
Away to westward, a detached cloud,
like a vast column of smoke, stood
upright on the mountainside. Alter-
nate sunshine and mist poured down
into the valleys. Blue-green and pale
gold and mauve, momentarily changing
with the movements of the clouds,
drenched the world with incomparable
beauty.

The rain ceased as suddenly as it
began. The cloud which had en-
veloped us moved away toward another
peak. The sun beamed upon Old
Dutchman, and the water fell away
musically from the sheer rocks. Leav-
ing the cleft which had sheltered us,
we climbed back through tufts of long
wet grass to the top. We had gained
the vision which we sought. The
horizon had completed the circle.
Westward and northward and south-
ward the majesty of peaks and pin-
nacles alternated and contrasted with
the tenderness of mellow valleys; and
eastward, far, far away, out where
the fair city of Denver lies, the plains,
gleaming like the heart of an opal,
curved up to meet the sky. A soft
haze veiled the lower hills; and a
rainbow, rising out of the mist,
arched the heavens from north to
south with its ethereal loveliness, an
earnest of the essential permanence
of beauty.

The Russian Immigrant Author

I thought when the editor asked me
to write mostly about myself, telling of
my own life, it would be so simple the
thing would write itself. And just
look at me at this moment! Before me
are reams of jumbled pages of mad-
ness and inspiration, and I am trying
to make a little sense of it all.

Writing is ordinarily the least part
of a man. It is all there is of me.
And yet the minute my writing
gets into print, I hate the sight of it.
I have all the patience in the world
to do over a page a thousand times.
But the moment it gets out of my hand
I can't bear to touch it with a pitch-
fork.

I remember my mother's ecstatic
face when she burst into the house
and announced proudly that the
never had had a chance to learn the
alphabet, she could read the names
of the streets and she could find her
way . . . without having to be led
by us.

"I'm no longer blind," she cried,
tossing up her market-basket in a
gesture of triumph. "The signs of
the streets are like pictures before
my eyes. Delancey Street has the
black hooks the other way." She
tore off her blue-checked apron. "I
can also be a lady and walk without
having to beg people to show me the
way."

Something of my mother's wonder
was mine when, without knowing the
first alphabet of literature, I had dis-
covered that beauty was anywhere a
person tries to think out his thoughts.
Beauty was no less in the dark base-
ment of a sweat-shop than in the
sunny, spacious halls of a palace. . .
I did not at first think it as clearly as
I write it now. In fact, I did not
think then at all. I only felt. And I
gave me a certain power over the
things that weighed over me, merely

An Enlarged Coast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALL ages, under whatever form
of government, among all classes
of society, the cry of the human
heart is much the same. It is ever
yearning for a sense of greater se-
curity and peace, higher opportunity
for activity and accomplishment. In
the first book of the Chronicles we
find the beautiful prayer of Jabez,
who "was more honourable than his
brethren." We read: "And Jabez called
on the God of Israel, saying, Oh that
thou wouldest bless me indeed, and
enlarge my coast, and that thine hand
might be with me, and that thou
wouldest keep me from evil, that it
may not grieve me! And God granted
him that which he requested."

Men have been accustomed to seek
this enlarged coast; this higher op-
portunity, in manifold ways; and in-
variably, as they have sought mat-
terially, their course has ultimately
been brought to an end in a blind
alley. Too frequently men believe
that their only hope of greater op-
portunity lies in a different occupa-
tion from the one in which they find them-
selves. They argue that they have
never really wanted to do the kind of
work in which they are engaged; that
there is no possible advancement for
them in this work; that they are the
victims of circumstance; and that
they can never achieve a greater meas-
ure of freedom until they are able to
perform different and more congenial
work. Or, perchance, they believe that
their opportunity lies in another coun-
try. From a tumultuous Europe they
may look with longing eyes toward the
freedom of another land; or from a
cold eastern state they may look wist-
fully to a southern clime, where the
exigencies of life and the demands
upon character are, however, just as
inexorable as anywhere else. Always
they are duped by the mirage that
somewhere there is a country that
is fairer, a climate that is kinder, a
people that are less difficult than their
own neighbors and associates, a life
that is, withal, less rigorous.

The divinely accurate Science of
Christianity alone offers the solution
for this age-long problem of greater
freedom and of higher opportunity.
On page 285 of the Christian Science
textbook, "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy
has written, "This scientific sense of
being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by
no means suggests man's absorption
into Deth and the loss of his identity,
but confers upon man enlarged in-
dividuality, a wider sphere of thought
and action, a more expansive love,
a higher and more permanent peace."
Progress in Christian Science is al-
ways orderly. It always starts from
the point of seeking opportunity spir-
itually instead of materially. It begins
by seeking the direction and support of

saying out on paper what I felt about
them.

When I saw my first story in print,
I felt bigger than . . . the man who
built the Brooklyn Bridge or the high-
est skyscraper in New York. I walked
the streets, holding the magazine tight
in my hands, laughing and crying to
myself: "I had an idea and I thought
it out. I did it, I did it!"

But the next day all my fiery glad-
ness turned cold. I saw how far from
the whole round circle of the idea
was my printed story. And I was
burning to do the same thing over
again from another side, to show it up
more. . . . And, as a writer, the ex-
perience of forcing my way from the
bottommost bottom gave me the knowl-
edge of the poor that no well-born
writer could possibly have. Anzia
Wozniarska, in The International Book
Review.

The Quatrain Rondeau

The year has cast its weeds away
Of rain, of tempest and of cold,
And put on broderie of gold
Of sunbeams bright and clear and gay.
There is no bird or beast today
But sings and shouts in field and fold.
The year has cast its weeds away
Of rain, of tempest and of cold.

The silver fret-work of the May
Is over brook and spring encircled.
A blazon lovely to behold.
Each thing has put on new array:
The year has cast its weeds away
Of rain, of tempest and of cold.
—Eustache Deschamps (Fourteenth
Century). Translated by John Payne.

The Romantic Movement

Romantic is a bad name for the
poetry of the nineteenth century be-
cause it sets you looking for a com-
mon quality when you ought to be
reading or remembering individual
poems, and understanding the law of
their being, to which end the romantic
idea will not always help you much.
But romantic does mean something,
and there was a romantic movement,
which it might be interesting to trace
and follow from its beginnings in the
seventeenth century. Dryden gives it
a name: "The fairy way of writing";
Hurd names it: "A world of fine fab-
ling." You can see it in the twin
towers of All Souls, early eighteenth-
century romantic art. Compare the
towers with the outside of the
library; that also is eighteenth-
century Gothic, but that is not
romantic, like the towers. The
library, outside, is sober imitation of
the fifteenth century in the chapel
opposite, not much exaggerating nor
attempting any new effect. The
towers are a romantic dream; look
and see how the proportions of the
windows are drawn out, intended to
be sublime. Then go and look at the
library inside, that most perfect work
of true and sound imagination in the
eighteenth century. The towers are
of the same date, but their romantic
spirit is not allowed to distract the
artist when he sees his way to nobler
rhythms and harmonies.—William
Paton Ker, in "The Art of Poetry."

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE Imperial Conference of the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth has now been in session for

British Imperial Policy

more than a fortnight, but no very definite results appear to have yet been reached. That is not surprising. The statesmen of the Empire seldom have been called upon to face a more difficult or a more complex problem. Of all the nations involved in the Peace Conference, Great Britain has been the most loyal to the settlement made at Paris. After the initial mistake of yielding to the clamor for excessive reparations, the policy both of Mr. Lloyd George himself and his successors has been steadily in favor of bringing peace and appeasement to Europe by methods of moderation and reconciliation. British policy has stood for the reduction of the reparations claims to whatever figure experts adjudged Germany could pay, and for the adjustment of as many of Europe's problems as possible through the League of Nations.

Few can deny, however, that that policy has failed, whether attempted by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, or by Mr. Baldwin. It has foundered on a double rock. In the first place, to be successful, it required the active co-operation of the United States, which the presidential election of 1920 denied. In the second place, it required a corresponding sentiment in France and Germany, which it did not find. Germany has fallen under the domination of the great industrialists who have been determined to evade performance of the Treaty by ruining Germany's currency to the great personal profit of themselves. France, believing that Great Britain was more interested in restoring European trade upon which the employment of her people depended than in obtaining reparations or security for herself, has decided to take the law into her own hands and to seize the Ruhr as a pledge both for security and reparations.

These are the facts with which the Conference of Premiers finds itself faced, and surely the solution is not easy. The British Government itself has given no very definite lead. Two streams of policy seem to have found expression among the overseas delegates. The one has been represented by General Smuts, who has pressed for the formulation by the conference of a comprehensive scheme for the settlement of Europe, which in turn can be urged on France, Italy, and the other powers. No authoritative news, however, has yet come through as to the nature of the proposals which General Smuts has in view. The other has been represented by Mr. Mackenzie King, who has pressed what may be called a more American view, that Europe for the moment is so hopelessly engulfed in the hatreds and strife engendered by the war that useful intervention is for the time being impracticable. But while Mr. King advocates the withdrawal of Great Britain from participation in Europe's affairs, he does not seem to have put forward any proposal for filling up that gap in Europe's markets which is the prime cause of unemployment in England and of low prices for wheat in Canada.

Whatever policy the Imperial Conference may arrive at, the chief difficulty will be to make it effective. For the moment the control of events in Europe seems to be in the hands of France and Germany, and Great Britain can do little save exert moral suasion in support of the policy the Empire favors. The truth would seem to be that time is still needed for the appeasement of those feelings of hatred roused by the war which are the real obstacle to settlement and peace. The war overthrew the great military autocracies of central and eastern Europe, but it did not train the liberated peoples in democracy, and it left behind it a mass of hatred, fear and suspicion.

Moreover, practically every nation has reacted from the idea of international co-operation. The instinct to get away from the war and all its associations has been too strong. They did not realize, and they have not yet fully realized, that just as the war against autocracy could not be won without the co-operation of all the civilized world, so the struggle for world peace and stability will not be won until the whole civilized world begins to co-operate again. But the mists of hatred and fear and indifference are slowly lifting. More and more people are seeing every day that neither peace nor prosperity for any nation can be achieved along present lines, and that a change in attitude toward other nations must everywhere be made. When that process has gone a little farther the international skies may clear more quickly than now seems likely. Even if the Imperial Conference in itself is unable to bring about a solution, the sincere and honest way in which it seems to be going about its work will definitely help that educational process which will ultimately lead to stability and peace.

THE people of the United States will regard appreciatively the efforts of the National Parks Association to maintain the present high standard fixed for reservations which are entitled to the designation of national parks. Warning is given that at the forthcoming session of Congress efforts will be made to obtain Government appropriations for a number of

"Keep the Quality Up"

new areas which do not qualify under the specifications heretofore adhered to in setting apart these public reservations. In this movement to increase the number of national parks friends of the system see indications of a return to the "pork-barrel" tactics so long and so successfully employed in raids upon the national Treasury by exploiters of dry waterways and tideless harbors.

There should remain the clear distinction between forest reserves, so called, and the more pretentious

national parks. The latter cannot be evolved or manufactured by any known legislative process. It is altogether probable that this paternalistic method, painstakingly administered, may serve to preserve and even to rehabilitate sparsely-timbered forest areas. The experimental policy has been generally approved. But when it comes to legislating into existence a natural park or playground comparable to those already established, the proposed method is certainly questionable. The processes of reproduction remain to be discovered.

Opposed to this threatened raid by ambitious representatives and senators, the people as a whole should stand as a unit. The standard of excellence has been fixed, and there should be no departure from it. But there is another point of attack of which warning has been given. It is the apparent determination of those who favor the utilization of latent water-power resources in the established reservations, and the diversion of this energy to private enterprises, to renew this campaign, long opposed by the National Parks Association. There is possibly a middle ground which might safely be taken in considering this plan. The economic advantage to industries and the consequent benefits to the public which might be realized through the intelligent and wisely-directed conservation of water now practically wasted cannot be denied. But any proposed utilization which would result in detracting from the scenic beauties of the parks will be strenuously opposed. Of this there is no doubt.

Yet mere sentiment or stubborn adherence to a fixed ethical code should not prevent the striking of a fair balance. The benefits should be measured against prejudice. It is hard to estimate just what constitutes a million dollars' worth of scenery. It is not so difficult to show by actual computation what will produce a million dollars' worth of hydroelectric power.

THE twelfth anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Republic has been marked by the election of Tsao Kun as President. The northern Marshal succeeds Li Yuan-hung, who, it may be remembered, fled from the capital to Tientsin at the time of last June's so-called "police disorders," there to abdicate, and, as it proved, leave the country without a chief executive for more than three months, since it was not possible to gather a quorum of the Parliament to hold a new election. Through the Occidental world, where information as to the antique Orient is often casual and usually inaccurate, it was the picturesque nonessentials of this happening which attracted attention. When, for instance, the Chihli tuchun took his seat in the presidential chair, comment hastened to emphasize that he had risen from the ranks; that before he had taken to soldiering, indeed, he had been no more than a push-cart man in the city's streets. Most of all was it dwelt upon that his election had been characterized by bribery, gross and open even for China.

Tsao Kun as China's Chief

These are matters only of passing interest to students of the Far Eastern complex. The queries which such observers see to be pressing most insistently for answer are rather these: Can Tsao Kun hold on to the exalted position to which he has climbed? If so, then what policies, domestic and foreign, are to stand index to his régime? In brief: Is he at last the man able to put an end to Chinese chaos, political and financial?

The bribery of the electoral college (and testimony as to that seems conclusive) bears closely on this. Seventy-four of the 590 who attended have issued a formal statement as to what was done of this sort, and Sun Yat-sen makes official declaration from Canton that a mass of other confirmatory evidence is in his hands. Unfortunately, it is exactly the thing to be least doubted, for it has long been characteristic of Chinese public life. The vicious habit had attained there an unenviable development generations before English "rotten boroughs" had been heard of, or American ward bosses, or Spanish rotativists. Local leaders, then, might take it all as only customary, or even unavoidable, while "things went their way," but will not an active and jealous opposition seize on this as excuse to attack Tsao Kun and his supporters?

If, in other words, that gentleman did pay, out of the vast private fortune he accumulated as military governor, some \$10,000,000 to establish himself as the country's Chief Executive, has he not "bought a lawsuit"—or to fit the phrase to Asiatic habit, a civil war? Why is Dr. Sun, who received, by-the-by, thirty-three of the 513 votes cast, conscripting coolies and levying extraordinary taxes if not to take the field? He has, indeed; invited Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria to join him in "a punitive expedition" which is to reach down from the President's self to whatever members of Parliament supported his candidacy. Now, if this menace materializes, can Tsao Kun, for all his firm grip of the military forces of the middle provinces, maintain himself in office? Possibly it might still better be put: Does Gen. Wu Pei-fu stand with Tsao Kun? In that case, North and South could find themselves with the little end of the argument in their hands.

Then, in such event, the second question would arise: What policies may we expect to see developed by this "strong-handed harmonizer"? In his entirely conventional inauguration address the new President declared himself determined to fulfill China's foreign obligations and pay her debts, to set final period to banditry, cut the army down to a mere national police force, and bring about general financial economies. Especially did he hope to "establish harmony among the provinces"—and there are those in Peking who say this last item portends that Tsao-Kun has won over General Wu, who is forthwith to be supported in his "Unification by Force" campaign.

All these matters are of such importance to the Yellow Republic, and several of them to the rest of the world, too, that one hesitates to say which is of largest value. Each seems an inescapable essential. But each,

again, offers tremendous difficulty in the attainment, present-day China being what it is. Can President Tsao, admitting that he is a forceful leader (but not forgetting that he is described as quite lacking in political shrewdness), work his way down through such a list? One may hope, at the very least. And let it be added that in one particular, if no more, this latest one of the land's chieftains starts off well: his term opens with the promulgation of that long-discussed Constitution. The document may be immature, lopsided even, as is affirmed, it yet is more than any of Tsao Kun's predecessors have had to lean upon.

STUDIOS are opening again in the towns, summer colonies of artists are breaking up, and presently we shall be seeing in exhibitions the latest work of Provincetown and Gloucester and the many other little groups of the kind scattered through the United States. It is probably what sociologists call the herd mind that prompts artists to work thus in company.

Artist Colonies, Their Charm and Danger

But the classic example, the basis and model of all modern artist colonies, is Barbizon. This is a good moment of the year for artists to ask themselves what advantages and disadvantages their summer herding gives them, and they cannot consider the question very long before they will discover just how they differ from the Barbizon group in aims and results.

The Barbizon men went to live in the village on the outskirts of the forest of Fontainebleau far more because they were friends who sought and found inspiration in each other's society than because they were preoccupied with the same theories, or bent on the same brand of revolt, or carrying out the same technical schemes. They were alike in finding their subjects in the forest or the neighboring plain, for they were mostly landscape painters. Even Millet, if he were more concerned with the peasants at their daily task, or prayer, or rest, made his figures so a part of the landscape that they seem hardly less an essential feature in it than the trees that shadow them or the fields where they sow and reap. And yet, despite the close companionship and similarity of subject, each saw the world with his own eyes and developed an individual style to express the beauty his eyes revealed to him. There is no mistaking Millet for Diaz, Rousseau for Troyon. If they were alike in the choice of a painting ground, they could not have been more unlike in the pictures they got out of it.

This is hardly true of the American artist colonies or, for that matter, the English. Each seems to give its stamp, its hall mark, to all the work produced by its members. In the Royal Academy at one time it was easy to know a Newlyn or St. Ives picture on sight, though, without the catalogue, anything but easy to say which Newlyn or St. Ives artist painted it. Now, in American exhibitions, to those familiar with them, a Provincetown or Gloucester picture is almost as easily recognized at a glance. Artists can learn from each other; to many work in common means inspiration. But to copy, however unconsciously, another man's subject and style is to be dominated, not to be inspired, by him. The danger of these colonies today is that the groups who live together are apt to share each other's mannerisms and methods until it is difficult to distinguish one man's work from another's. It is as if the herd mind, that led them to settle in flocks, forced them also to standardize their art, and in hardly anything is individuality so absolutely indispensable as in art.

Editorial Notes

WHAT the vice-chancellor of Oxford University said to the delegates who met recently in the hall of Balliol College, regarding the opportunity which they had to revive the student life of Europe, must have sunk deep into the hearts and minds of many present. "Among the private agencies (making for international co-operation) none is more likely to be efficacious than the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants," he said. He urged that there is a certain camaraderie between the students of different countries which is most important in cementing the sympathy and accord between the nations. And he spoke of their purpose as "noble, beautiful, and almost holy." Such a welcome the visitors should remember for many a day, and it will doubtless add its quota toward solving the tangle of Europe's difficulties.

So much importance was placed in press dispatches on the proposed merger of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches as indorsed at the meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches in conference at Springfield, Mass., that the report of the council's commission on prohibition hardly received any attention. It was, however, decidedly noteworthy, for the commission called upon all churches to urge action by legislators in favor of the temperance cause. It also recommended that the true facts concerning prohibition be kept clearly and continuously before the people, "thus building up a sentiment which by its basis in truth and by firm insistence shall overcome the enthusiasm of a thirsty and noisy minority."

GERMS had better look to their laurels, if we may believe the latest news items regarding the attempts which are being made to unearth the more elusive members of this fraternity. Two Paris doctors are said to have discovered a heretofore unknown measles microbe, while two physicians of the department of hygiene and bacteriology at the University of Chicago are hot on the trail of the "dominant" germ of colds. It all sounds very impressive, but unfortunately publicity of this nature concerning theoretical products of so-called laboratory work does far more harm than the most imposing array of militant microbes could ever do.

Sedentary New England

By W. A. CURTIS

IT is a widespread American impression—conviction, one should say—that the rural population of New England is sedentary. It is a matter of record that for sixty years this population has suffered serious depletion by emigration to western farms and to cities. This is amply proven by the statistics which show just how many of the residents of each state were born in each other state. But no census report has ever indicated the number of inhabitants of any state who are returned natives, or descendants of natives. Any illumination on this matter must come from personal observation and it is my experience that an astonishing number of New Englanders have returned to the old home after residence elsewhere, and that the number of returned descendants is fast becoming important.

We should bear in mind that New England has until lately put forth no propaganda to attract immigration. Such propaganda has the double effect of gaining new people and retaining the old population. The great western advertising campaign has greatly abated, but it was a mighty thing once. States, railway companies, towns, land companies, sent out "literature," speakers, exhibits. But the most powerful influence in drawing settlers was the spontaneous outburst of joy of living, finding expression in celebrations of the advantages and delights of the new home. That so many New Englanders have stolen away from populations proclaiming theirs the finest land the sun shines on, and have slunk back to New England, is surprising.

A New Mexican, brought up in the central west, I came back to the New Hampshire farm, which has been ours nearly a century. At the first harvest I had a crew of nine. Remarkable that the dog at my heels had lately come from Arizona with my sister's family, a young fellow from across the Pemigewasset said he, too, had recently returned from Arizona. That started the rest; two had lived in California, one each in Idaho, Kansas, and Nebraska. We then ran over the list of the seventeen farms which were classable as being in our vicinity, and found a farm owned by a man who, with his two sons, had returned from California lately; one who, as a young man, had lived in Minnesota; one who had lived in both Minnesota and California in youth; one whose two sons, man-grown, had been born in Chicago; a Luxembourger, a Frenchman (France, not Canada), a man from Melrose, and a man from Cambridge, suburbs of Boston, Mass. Things have changed since then, of course. I have myself gone west and returned again. The two city men have gone. Two who had never been away have gone to California, and a family from Arkansas and one from Wisconsin have moved in, and stayed, and one has moved from Wisconsin, and gone again.

In September, I spent a day with a young man carrying on a state-wide Farm Bureau membership drive, chaperoning him in my town. The first man we called on came from Somerville, a Boston suburb, and in boyhood had lived in a country strange for a Yankee—Portugal. The second was a city man, city now forgotten by me. The third, after years of ranching in Wyoming, was on his father's farm. The fifth came from England two years ago. The seventh said: "Here I am, looking down Asquam Lake, and I have been round the Horn, logged mahogany in Ecuador, was in Panama before the Americans came, was twelve years in Montana, bossed a gold mine in Colorado, lived in San Francisco."

The young man was the son of parents born on Tenney Hill, in Hebron, had been nine years in business in New York City, and knows all our great cities. He is an orchardist in Boscawen. He said: "This drive shows me this State is going to be rebuilt by its returning grandchildren. I am surprised to find such numbers of them and such fine people—city people, college people—who have come back here, going into apples especially. We could sell all our apples in old England alone. I sell many of mine in Milwaukee. South Dakota would buy all the State now raises."

I won't stop to tell of three more returned Rocky Mountain folks encountered at this time. I have given fair samples of what you can find all over New England.

The day after Labor Day we formed an association to promote the State's lake district. Laconia presented for president, Mr. James R. Irwin, a native of Boston, and five years away. Of the seven men who spoke, all wool men know Mr. Follett of Boston, and some know Mr. Bosson of Boston, and Mr. Black of Concord, Mass., now identified with New Hampshire. Everybody who sells shoes knows Thomas Plant, of the United Shoe Machinery Company, but does not know he has spent probably \$2,000,000 on lands and buildings on Lake Minnesota, and is "crazy about New Hampshire." He is only one of the seldom mentioned millionaire contingent in the State, not exactly returned sons, but a tremendous factor in pushing the State along. Someone will say, "Attorney-General Young and Mr. Hobbs of Wolfeboro, are two New Hampshire men who spoke that night." Ah, but no, Mr. Hobbs, whom everybody in the State knows, for he has been and is a power, was born, strange to say, in Minnesota. Alexandre Faribault was the big man out there when he was born.

They do come back to New England. Not disparaging the western country they have left, not glorifying the country to which they have returned. Somewhat deprecatingly and apologetically they come, but they come, and now that Maine and Vermont have begun a vigorous campaign of repatriation, and New Hampshire is about to follow, they will come faster.

Wild Life and Good Sportsmanship

WITH the coming of the "open" season on game and the annual march of an army of hunters into the woods to indulge in what, if sport, is, to say the least, one-sided sport, one reads with more than usual interest this extract from an editorial in the Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal:

"In a little while, now, the laws of Maine will permit persons to go about in the woods and fields of Maine with firearms, and to shoot to kill. . . .

"I would like to put in a word in advance for the little creatures that fly, and run, and live their little lives in our woods and along our streams. . . .

"The only appeal that will be worth while is to say this, 'Be a sportsman.' A good sportsman is a silent, kindly, contemplative man. He regards the presence of nature as the chief thing in his experience, and perhaps he would rather see a brood of partridge with their mother, or a mother duck hovering her tiny brood, than to blaze into them and see red in doing it. He selects his quarry, and shoots only to a purpose. . . .

"I love men who love the woods; the companionship of guns and rifles; who know the way to load a canoe; how to pole up stream; how to ride rapids; how to pitch a tent; how to sit by the fire for hours and say nothing. But I despise the killer—the murderous slaughterer of every living thing."